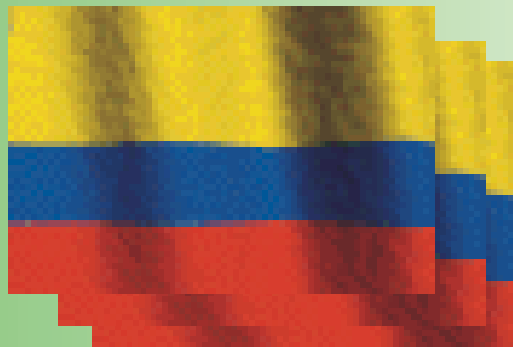


Strengthening Peace Program in Colombia



11th

Quarterly Report
January – March 2004



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is a description of the activities carried out and financed by the Peace Initiatives Program during the first quarter of 2004 (January-March).

1. Summary of Implementation

- The Program has provided support to 68 projects with 65 organizations, **six** of which were approved during the quarter.
- Coverage includes 379 municipalities in 28 departments.
- There are 376,158 direct beneficiaries, 1,328,197 indirect beneficiaries, and the extended impact has affected 12,735,420 others (This quarter, 2,590 people benefited directly, 463,347 indirectly, and 20,000 were affected by the extended impact).

➡ Colombian Government

Projects

Thirteen projects have been supported. The following were approved during the quarter: One subproject for the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and **two** projects for the Special Programs Advisory Office.

- ❑ *Office of the High Commissioner for Peace:* The following subprojects were approved:
 - Negotiation: An agreement was signed with the Organization of American States (OAS) to provide the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace with support concerning the Colombian peace process. This will be accomplished through an OAS coaching mission.
- ❑ *Special Programs Advisory Office - Office of the First Lady.* The following projects were approved:
 - Promotion of Rights and Peace-building Networks. The Peace Initiatives Program will conduct this project.
 - Attention for the Disabled. The Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee will carry out this project.

Institution Strengthening

As part of this component, the following consultants will be hired to help the Colombian government strengthen its institutions.

- ✓ Office of the High Commissioner for Peace: 17 professionals.
- ✓ Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office - Office of the First Lady: 8 professionals.
- ✓ Office of the Vice President of Colombia: Landmine Observatory: 5 professionals.

➡ Coexistence Centers

- ✓ The Aguachica's Coexistence Center (in the Department of Cesar) was turned over to the community and municipal authorities.
- ✓ Construction was completed on the Coexistence Centers in the municipalities of Magangué (Bolívar) and Leticia (Amazonas). These facilities will be inaugurated once a baseline regarding the coexistence and justice status had been established, and training in coexistence had been provided. They are scheduled for delivery at the end of May 2004. The Coexistence Center in Cantagallo (Bolívar) will be finished by April 17 and a baseline and respective training will be developed.

- ✓ The baseline and the training will be developed jointly by an adviser from the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and a monitor from IOM.

➡ Civil Society

Support has been provided to 45 projects with 44 NGOs. Thirty-six have been completed and nine are ongoing. **Three** projects with three NGOs were approved during this quarter; namely,

- Development of the Integral Center for Coexistence in the indigenous communities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the *Serranía del Perijá*. Dusakawi will implement this project.
- The tenth anniversary celebration of the citizen's movement known as the *Red Nacional de Iniciativas Ciudadanas por la Paz y Contra la Guerra (REDEPAZ)*.
- The International Seminar on Alternative Criminal Law. This event was coordinated by *Fundación Ideas para la Paz* and featured international contributions to the legal framework of the peace process.

2. Financial Report

- A total of US\$9,556,639 was earmarked for 68 projects and US\$5,669,950 of this amount has been disbursed. The counterparts provided \$5,720,717 in co-financing, which is approximately to 60% of the contribution from the Program. In other words, the counterparts contributed US\$.60 cents for every dollar provided by the Program. These matching payments are comprised mostly of contributions in kind (plots of land) from municipal governments for the Coexistence Centers and the contribution from organizations and private companies. The case of *Vallenpaz* is an example. Its matching payment is equivalent to 44% of the value of the project.

II. CONTEXT

Politics

The predominant issue in Colombian politics during this quarter has been the presidential re-election¹. Other important issues have been the signing of a political agreement and the formation of committees to work on such agreement.

The re-election debate began by the end of January when ex-presidential candidate and current Colombian Ambassador to Spain Noemí Sanín, brought up the subject publicly. Following that episode, an important advisor to the President² said in an interview³ that not only the President intended to be re-elected, but that a new party might be created, lead by Colombian President Álvaro Uribe.

The re-election Bill was sent to the Congress by the end of March. It states that re-election is possible only if the candidates for President and Vice-President are the same, and for consecutive or non-consecutive periods. Moreover, it determines that they will only be allowed to campaign during the last 120 days before the elections and are banned from using Government resources for this purpose.

However, the supporters of the proposal have already started collecting signatures so that if the Bill is not passed by the Congress, they will have made progress on the popular front in the meantime⁴. The President's supporters have already collected 180,000 signatures, well over the 130,000 that are necessary in order for the National Electoral Council to accept it as a popular initiative. However, in the event that the bill is not passed by the Congress, it will be necessary to collect one million three hundred thousand signatures by the end of August in order for the project to be accepted as a popular initiative.

As the re-election debates were underway, the Administration started organizing the political forces so as to further the political agreement. However, the efforts toward the formulation of a political agreement -- an initiative that had been well received -- were affected by the re-election discussion.⁵ Finally, the political agreement was signed on February 17 by the main political forces in the country, except for the Polo Democrático. However, the agreement is seen more as a memorandum of understanding between the government and ten political organizations that is "against the expectations generated by the signing of the political agreement since the government did not reveal what exact reforms it wants to make to the pension and the tax systems and to the Justice and State branches⁶".

As a result of the political agreement, a number of topic committees were created, which are currently debating the aforementioned issues. In terms of justice reforms, the government would like to achieve the following: reform the *tutela* (a legal action that citizens can take to seek immediate reparation to wrongdoings); reduce the power of the Constitutional Court; change the structure of the *Consejo Superior de la Judicatura* (an administrative body in the justice system); and change the mechanism to appoint the Attorney General. These objectives are not popular among certain sectors. This means that the reforms will encounter serious obstacles.⁷ For example, the *tutela* issue has caused confrontation between the Constitutional Court and the Highest Justice (Federal) Court⁸ because while the former rejects any reform, the latter supports it.

President Uribe's visits to Europe and the United States dominated the international scenario. Before Uribe's trip to Europe, Vice President Francisco Santos publicly responded to the harsh criticism by the European Commissioner for International Relations, Chris Patten, against the Anti-terrorist Statute and non-compliance with 24 recommendations given by United Nations Human Rights Commission. Santos said "Europe still has a neo-colonial vision of the administration of justice in this country"⁹. Needless to say¹⁰, "the President's tour of Europe was controversial, intense and bore sweet-and-sour results¹¹". Some

¹ Currently, a president can be elected only once and the term in office is for four years.

² Fabio Echeverri Correa, Presidential Advisor. He was President of the National Industrial Association (ANDI) for many years.

³ Yamid Amat; "Echeverri before the re-election issue"; El Tiempo, February 1, 2004, p. 1-18.

⁴ El Tiempo, "The first 180,000 signatures are in place", March 8 de 2004, p. 1-6.

⁵ El Tiempo, "Re-election creates disorder", February 3, 2004, p. 1-3.

⁶ El Tiempo, "There is agreement, but no text", February 18, 2004, p. 1-5.

⁷ El Espectador, "Punch to the Constitution of 1991", February 29 2004, p. 5 A.

⁸ El Tiempo, "This is the struggle for the justice reform", March 1º de 2004, p. 1-6.

⁹ El Tiempo, "Harsh reply to Europe" January 20, 2003, p.. 1.1 and 1-3.

¹⁰ El Tiempo, Editorial, "Light and Shadows of the trip", February 15, 2000, p. 1-16.

of the concrete outcomes of his visit were: The announcement of a possible postponement of the General Preferences System, having obtained the support of Italy, Germany and Belgium, and also the Italian government approval of 1.5 million euros to support the reintegration of former child combatants which will be channeled through the IOM.

In the United States, President Uribe emphasized the need to extend the Plan Colombia for an additional four years¹² and to agree to start the negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement in May. Moreover, the Bush Administration requested that the cap for American military in Colombia be increased from 400 to 800 and for American contractors from 400 to 600. The reactions to such proposal have been diverse.¹³

The Conflict

There have been no major developments regarding the conflict during the first quarter in 2004. Perhaps the most important occurrences were two simultaneous attacks by the FARC in the Department of Huila. During the evening hours on February 24 the FARC took over an upper-class apartment building in Neiva, the capital of Huila, and kidnapped at least two people¹⁴. Almost at the same time, the FARC attacked an Army base in the municipality of Santa Maria, which is located more than one hour away from Neiva. Twelve soldiers were killed. Another attack, of a similar intensity, took place in the Department of Casanare in November 2002 when fourteen soldiers were killed¹⁵.

These facts lead President Uribe to review the curriculum of the upper tiers of the Colombian security apparatus and to discharge six high-ranking military officers of the Police and the DAS (the Colombian version of the FBI). The media has judged his decision harshly: "the practical result of such a precipitous decision on the part of the President is actually contrary to his objectives: it will increase the guerrillas' war booty, who can now add the military discharged to the soldiers killed in Santa Maria and the two people kidnapped in Neiva"¹⁶

According to some analysts "in the first two month of the year, the FARC has undertaken almost twice as many violent actions as those carried out in January and February 2003", and "a significant number of the violent actions perpetrated by the FARC this year have taken place in the southwestern part of the country". Finally, "the increase of violence in the south and the west could be a perfect distraction for the Army's advance toward the departments of Guainía, Caquetá and Amazonas".¹⁷

Among the actions of the Public Force, the capture of Nayibe Rojas Valderrama, known as 'Sonia' is noteworthy. According to Army Intelligence, she is the person responsible for the finances of the Southern Bloc, one of the strongest ones in the organization since it obtains most of its profit from drug trafficking. According to Army Commander General Carreño, Sonia's arrest is the most important achievement against the FARC, after the capture of 'Simón Trinidad'.¹⁸

Other important achievements of the military are the recovery of a number of areas in the department of Caquetá, the crushing of the FARC 22 Front in the department of Cundinamarca, the recovery of both Cañón de Las Hermosas in the Department of Tolima and of the Bogotá – Medellín highway.

The war on drugs has also delivered important results. In early March the United States Department of State presented its annual report on illegal drugs, where it states that Colombia has been successful in eradicating 125,000 hectares of illegal drugs (3,000 more than last year), in the destruction of 84 cocaine processing laboratories and has shown an important increase (70%) in extraditions.¹⁹

Congress started the review of the Bill known as the "anti-terrorist statute". The government insists that all Colombians should register themselves and their addresses, and not just those living in high violent areas as it had argued before. The government's request has caused controversy even among the

¹¹ The trip took place in mid- February.

¹² El Tiempo, "Uribe asks for more Plan Colombia", March 20, 2004, p. 1-5.

¹³ El Tiempo, "E.U. wants to double its military force in Colombia", March 22 2004, p.. 1-1 and 1-2.

¹⁴ A similar strategy was used in the same city in July of 2001 when the FARC kidnapped 15 people. EL TIEMPO, "Assalt in the heart of Neiva", February 26, 2004, p. 1-1 and 1-2.

¹⁵ El Tiempo, "12 soldiers die in gas cylinder attacks", February 26, 2004, p.1-2.

¹⁶ El Espectador, Editorial, "Lessons learned", February 29, 2004, p. 16 A.

¹⁷ Sergio Ocampo Madrid, "FARC: ¿from tactical retreat to offence?", El Tiempo, February 27, 2004, p. 1-4.

¹⁸ El Tiempo, "FARC leader falls in Caquetá", February 11, 2004, p. 2-9.

¹⁹ El Tiempo, "Colombia broke all records in counter-narcotics fight", March 2, 2004, p. 1-1 and 1-2.

Congressmen that proposed the Bill in the first place, who now think that the government is changing the rules of the game. This, along with the controversy over the presidential re-election²⁰, has caused the “antiterrorist statute”, which is an important piece of legislation for the Administration’s National Security Plan, to remain unregulated to this day.

The performance of the Public Force²¹ continues to improve. The arrest of paramilitaries has increased by 155% (from 310 to 790) compared to the January-February 2003 period, and the number of paramilitaries killed increased by 296% (from 29 to 115). Captures of guerrillas have also increased compared to last year. These increased by 9.5% (from 912 to 999), while the number of guerrillas killed increased by 78% (from 202 to 359).

Individual demobilizations have increased significantly. Paramilitary demobilizations increased by 300% (from 32 to 128) and the guerrillas by 25% (from 203 to 254). Finally, the government has achieved important results against violence and crime. Homicides dropped by 13.4%, massacres by 30.4% and kidnappings by 55.3%.

Negotiations with Paramilitary Groups

There has been significant progress in the negotiations with the paramilitary during the first quarter of 2004. However, the bill that establishes the judicial status of those who demobilize – which is one of the most controversial issues in the negotiations -- has not been passed yet. The issues concerning the negotiations with the paramilitary can be divided into three groups: the demobilization-reintegration processes; the involvement of the Organization of American States (OAS); and the Alternative Sentencing Law. Each issue are reviewed separately as follows:

There have been two demobilizations so far, one in Medellín (*Bloque Cacique Nutibara*) and one in Ortega, Cauca (*Autodefensas Campesinas de Ortega*). No new demobilizations have occurred during this quarter, and only a smaller one is likely to take place in a low-income neighborhood of Medellín later this year²². The demobilization, in Medellín encountered a rough start, while in Cauca, two projects have been formulated, one for the opening and improvement of the Road, El Dinde-Ortega, in the municipality of Cajibío (Cauca), and an income generation proposal of VallenPaz. Both projects are being coordinated by the High Commissioner for Peace Office. When the newly-elected mayor, Sergio Fajardo, took office in early January he found that the financial resources for this project had been significantly reduced from 6.8 million dollars to about 1.8 million dollars²³. However, with the little money available, the process has continued with relative calm and stability. Currently, approximately 762 (88%) of the 866 demobilized individuals are working; the rest are in the process of being hired by the city government and by local businesses. In the meantime they are receiving a temporary stipend for food and transportation. The Organization of American States (OAS), which was present during the demobilization ceremony in Medellín, became an important player in the negotiations during this quarter. On January 23, the OAS signed an agreement with the government whereby it took the responsibility of verifying that the peace agreements between the government and the AUC are upheld²⁴. The following day, Cesar Gaviria, the OAS Secretary General explained in an interview that his organization would oversee the entire demobilization process, including the cease fire. After initially approving the OAS’s²⁵ role and its presence, the AUC leadership began to oppose the mechanism selected for the verification of the cease fire (the concentration of paramilitary forces) arguing that the government did not have the resources or the manpower necessary to secure the areas from which the paramilitary would withdraw.

In the meantime, serious allegations began to surface in terms that the AUC is not complying with the cease-fire. In fact, the Government released a report on February 19 stating that 362 homicides, 16 massacres, and 180 abductions had occurred at the hands of that organization since November of 2002

²⁰ El Tiempo, “Uribe followers almost change partners”, April 2, 2004, p. 1-4.

²¹ Ministerio De Defensa Nacional, Public Force Results –Violence, Criminality and Terrorism, the Presidential Period: 19 months. All the statistics presented here are taken from this report.

²² According to the leading newspaper El Tiempo, 100 members of the “Autodefensas del Magdalena Medio” active in the Comuna 13 are interested in demobilizing. “Demobilization announced” In El Tiempo, March 31, 2004.

²³ City Government Secretary Alonso Salazar stated that of the approximately 6.8 million dollars that the previous Mayor had allocated for the demobilization of the Bloque Cacique Nutibara, around 5 million had already been spent on projects that were completely unrelated to the demobilization and reincorporation of the paramilitary. “Paramilitary process with little money” El Tiempo, 14 January, 2004.

²⁴ “OAS mission will verify the peace process in Colombia” El Tiempo, January 25, 2004.

²⁵ “The OAS support is vital” El Tiempo, February 2, 2004.

when the cease fire was unilaterally declared²⁶. In light of such findings, the role and request of the OAS became even more compelling. Finally, the AUC and the BCB, including the *Bloque Vencedores de Arauca*, appear to have accepted to come together in the negotiations²⁷ and to give priority to the discussion on the location, conditions and regulations for a possible concentration²⁸. The most worrisome issue in the negotiations seems to be the demobilizations' legal framework, especially the Alternative Sentencing Bill²⁹. The first Bill was drafted in August of 2003, but it immediately received strong criticisms for being "too soft" on those who committed heinous crimes since it did not contemplate prison sentences. A new draft Bill was presented before the Congress in January. This one includes stronger sentences (including prison sentences), financial reparation to the families of the victims, extradition³⁰, repossession of illegally acquired goods³¹, and the creation of a truth and justice tribunal³². A final draft of the Bill should be presented to Congress in early April, after the suggestions from different social sectors are evaluated and incorporated³³.

²⁶ "Peace process with self-defense groups in crisis" El Tiempo, March 4, 2004.

²⁷ El Tiempo "paramilitary offer to the Government", April 1, 2004.

²⁸ AUC www.colombialibre.org "Public declaration of Unity for Peace" March 31, 2004.

²⁹ William Wood, the American Ambassador to Colombia criticized the lack of transparency during and the absence of a legal framework prior to the demobilization of the *Bloque Cacique Nutibara* in Medellín. "The US Ambassador questions the process with BCN" El Tiempo, March 18, 2004.

³⁰ Extradition was eventually eliminated from the bill, as per request of the President, Alvaro Uribe, who declared that extradition is not negotiable. "Changes in Alternative Sentencing Bill" El Tiempo, 31 March 2004.

³¹ "Prison or no prison for paramilitary groups?" El Tiempo, 15 January, 2004.

³² "Changes in Alternative Sentencing Bill" El Tiempo, 31 March 2004.

³³ Important economic groups, the victims' families and political parties were among those invited to publicly discuss the draft of the law.

III. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT STATUS

This table provides detailed information about the on going and finalized projects approved since the beginning of the program, in terms of the implementing agency, Peace Program contribution, total budget of the project, direct and indirect beneficiaries, and overall impact. Furthermore, it provides information on the starting and completion dates to easily identify which of the projects are currently being implemented and which have already concluded. A total of US\$9,556,639 has been allotted for the 68 projects.

1. On-going Projects

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget US\$	Disbursement Status as of 30/03/2004 US\$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
33	Human Memory	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	51,620	55,120	36,579	63 people	256 persons	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement	Oct-02	May-04
38	Strengthening of Regional and Local Peace Commissioner Offices	FUNDACIÓN SOCIAL	119,780	136,980	70,029	30 regional and municipal Peace Commissioners	450 members of interest groups	Residents of the municipalities or departments where the Peace Commissioners perform their job	Feb-03	Feb-04
39	Institutional Strengthening of ASFAMIPAZ	ASFAMIPAZ	44,517	46,749	39,024	352 members of Asfamipaz	1,760 relatives	2,000 people benefited from the organization work	Apr-03	Feb-04
41	Anti-personal Mines Observatory	Vice-Presidency of the Republic	110,355	172,151	49,365	288 people trained	450 public officials from 9 departments	54,000 people (30% of the population of 9 departments)	Jul-03	Jul-04
43	1.Strengthening 2. Self-determination 3.Community radios 4. Soccer for Peace	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	2,925,900	2,925,900	456,561	44,140 people	72,000 people from the communities where the projects will be implemented	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement	Mar-03 Aug-03 Sep-03 Oct-03	Jun-04 Sep-04 May-04 Oct-04
45	Coexistence Center in Ocaña (Santander)	City Hall of Ocaña	180,000	315,000	7,243	15,000 users	7,500 residents from the rural zones	25,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Feb-04	Jul-04
46	Coexistence Center in Magangué (Bolívar)	City Hall of Magangué	256,000	425,000	212,167	20,000 users	10,000 residents from rural zones	32,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Sep-03	Mar-04

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget US\$	Disbursement Status as of 30/03/2004 US\$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
47	Coexistence Center in Cantagallo (Bolívar)	City Hall of Cantagallo	150,000	250,000	120,750	7,000 users	3,500 residents from rural zones	12,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Dic-03	Apr-04
48	Promotion of Participation and Peace Culture in the Municipality of Meta	CORDEPAZ	59,784	105,987	63,617	60 students trained in conflict resolution & 90 people attending town meetings	3,500 community members	108,440 residents. 20% of the population from the municipalities	May-03	May-04
49	Building Peace in Santander	Gobernación de Santander	66,766	450,075	25,622	30,000 people	120,000 people	Municipal authorities trained in nutritional aspects	Sep-03	Sep-04
50	Implementation of Game room-libraries in the Coexistence Centers	FUNLIBRE	74,977	74,977	54,075	30,000 children's	60,000 Family members	30,000 people involve to the toy-library activities	May-03	Jul-04
52	Integral rehabilitation for survivors of anti-personal landmines and handicap people in Colombia	CIREC	100,000	140,489	42,343	275 disable people	1,100 relatives of victims	3,000 disabled from the regions	Jul-03	Jul-04
54	Consolidation & Expansion of the Early Childhood Pastorate in Colombia	Conferencia Episcopal de Colombia	141,557	151,233	74,176	5,000 children	2,500 family members	620 community members	Jul-03	Jul-04
55	Coexistence Center in Leticia (Amazonas)	City Hall of Leticia	180,000	270,000	134,920	7,000 users	5,000 residents from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aug-03	Aug-04
56	Coexistence Center in Sonsón (Antioquia)	City Hall of Sonsón	180,000	310,000	7,560	20,000 users	10,000 residents of rural areas	30,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aug-03	Aug-05
58	Shooting Cameras for Peace	Fundación Disparando Cámaras por la Paz	61,875	66,655	29,378	160 children	640 parents	1,280 inhabitants of the neighborhood	Sep-03	Sep-04
59	Civil Society Actions against Landmines	Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas	98,448	124,994	35,933	434 community leaders	420 victims	8,400 people from 20 municipalities	Sep-03	Sep-04
60	Businesses for Peace	CONFE CÁMARAS	46,077	97,752	15,507	290 youth	180 community mothers	1,300 community members	Sep-03	Sep-04
61	Improvement of Landmines Victims Quality Life	Hogar Jesús de Nazareth	35,103	75,801	13,845	200 handicapped	600 family members	1,000 community members	Sep-03	Sep-04
62	Peaceful coexistence promoters	Corporación Formulas	60,041	30,021	30,021	1,400 people	8,600 family members	16,000 community members	Oct-03	Apr-04

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget US\$	Disbursement Status as of 30/03/2004 US\$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
64	Indigenous Peaceful and Holistic Coexistence Center	Dusakawi	70,000	179,013	62,771	500 Native Colombians who are partners of Dusakawi	3,000 Native Colombians who live in Valledupar	15,000 Native Colombians of La Sierra	Jan-04	Jul-04
65	Promoters Network	Advisory Council of the Presidency for Special Programs	212,000	212,000	4,809	650 journalists, 1,040 members of the social support network, 120 members of the strategic statistics committees	103,815 youngsters 10 to 19 years old	40% of the first ladies of the municipalities and departments that participate in the project	Feb-04	Feb-05
66	Disabled People Network	Rehabilitation Committee	40,000	40,000	0	140 promoters of disabled associations in each municipality, 140 municipal health, education, community development and social policy employees, and 7 regional ARS employees	356,532 disabled people	500 families of disabled people who have participated in the process	Mar-04	Jul-04
68	Seminar on the Alternative Sentencing Bill	Fundación Ideas para la Paz	25,218	25,128	12,464	60 employees of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and of the Ministry of Justice	150 employees of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate	500 individuals who have access to the seminar's final document	Feb-04	Apr-04
Σ	TOTAL ON-GOING PROJECTS		5,290,018	6,681,025	1,598,759	184,349	771,953	342,540		

2. Completed Projects

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
1	Community strengthening for peace, recovery and conflict resolution	VALLENPAZ	238,919	1,850,690	235,477	5,000 people	18,000 people	25,000 in beneficiary communities	Jul-01	Jul-02
1A	Second phase of the project: community strengthening for peace, recovery and conflict resolution	VALLENPAZ	338,961	656,995	323,001	6,310 people	18,000 people	25,240 persons	Nov-02	Nov-03
2	Strengthening of the Colombian Confederation of NOGs	CCONG	122,394	176,774	117,628	250 NGO workers	2,000 database users	10,000 beneficiaries of NGO projects	Sep-01	May-02
3	Reconciliation through assistance for victims of conflict in Magdalena Medio	Comisión Vida y Paz	86,121	126,496	78,512	1,000 people	4,000 people	2,500 persons in beneficiary communities	Oct-01	Oct-02
4	Movie on the personal and societal dangers of the drug trade	Ducha Fría Producciones	52,015	1,108,367	52,015	50 "natural" actors	10,000 viewers in target audience	1,000,000 movie viewers	Sep-01	Jan-02
5	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	IOM	105,978	105,978	105,359	100 public officials	5,000 persons in close involvement with the Peace Process	National	Nov-01	Sep-02
5A	Systematization for easy reference of peace processes in Colombia	IOM – Ideas para La Paz	34,490	--	34,490	50 employees of the NGO	2,000 regular database users	5,000 occasional database users		
5B	Capacity-building in communications & information technology	IOM – Ideas para La Paz	49,971	--	49,971	4 public officials	8 computer equipment users	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace		
5C	Sub-contracts to specialized consultants	IOM	21,517	--	21,517	50 public officials	60 documents readers	National	Nov-01	Sep-02

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
6	Peace & negotiation training for colleges and communities	Confecamaras & Observatorio Para La Paz	92,461	123,213	90,055	700 students and local leaders	3,500 students and community members	1,000,000 community members	Dec-01	Aug-02
7	Media professionalization research project and journalism website	<i>Medios para la Paz</i>	109,349	130,966	104,679	2,500 journalists and regular Web Site users	5,000 Occasional Web Site users	Journalists in Colombia	Feb-02	Mar-03
8	Construction of a gender-focused proposal for peace negotiations	HUMANIZAR	86,888	96,445	82,188	700 women	15,000 women's groups, web-site users and recipients of Agenda for Peace	10,000 persons who read the agenda, and occasional web site users	Sep-01	Nov-02
9	La decisión de San Mateo: movie on desmovilización and reintegration experiences	<i>Observatorio para la Paz</i>	25,646	128,658	25,646	50 former combatants	200 former combatants in NGOs, 250 former child soldiers	1,800,000 television viewers	Sep-01	Nov-02
10	Institutional strengthening of CONFEPAZ and research project on war-handicapped persons	CONFEPAZ	82,431	88,067	82,429	210 current & future members	2,000 assisted in follow-up activities	War-handicapped population	Jul-01	Jul-02
10A	Research, dissemination and assistance project on war-handicapped persons	CONFEPAZ	124,971	124,971	107,747	1,000 people attended for the project	4,000 beneficiaries of the research	50,000 residents of the municipalities	Aug-02	Sep-03
11	Virtual library and research center on ethnic minorities & human rights	Fundación HEMERA	53,070	68,923	51,349	2,050 NGO workers and regular Web Site users	5,000 occasional Web Site users	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Nov-01	Jul-02

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
12	Visible vote: website on national congress and presidential candidates	<i>Revista Semana & Transparencia por Colombia</i>	42,924	48,283	41,353	5,000 regular Web Site users (voters)	15,000 occasional Web Site users (voters)	Potential Electors	Dec-01	Nov- 02
13	Community strengthening for development, indigenous culture and conflict resolution	Embera Katio	22,007	23,507	21,009	706 Embera Katio	500 members of other indigenous groups	22,000 residents in the Orito municipality	Oct- 01	Jul-02
14	Entrepreneurial and psychosocial support to war-handicapped persons	<i>Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos</i>	52,178	73,781	49,966	100 handi-capped people	400 family members	War-handicapped population	Dec-01	Nov-02
15	Congress & Visible candidates	<i>Universidad de Los Andes</i>	65,470	105,902	60,217	2,000 participants in civic education activities & readers of the paper pamphlet	4,000 citizens	500,000 readers of the pamphlet	Jan-02	Nov-02
16	Private sector research & perspective on peace negotiations	<i>Fundación Empresarial</i>	103,569	221,943	101,901	581 public officials and members of guilds	5,000 persons involved in peace process	National	Dec-01	Apr -02
17	Education and recreation centers for children in high-conflict zones, library/game rooms	<i>Corporación Día del Niño</i>	169,708	372,876	154,095	80 library / game room clerks	70,000 children using the library / game rooms	140,000 parents	Mar-02	Apr-03
18	Forum: democratic culture	<i>Universidad Sergio Arboleda</i>	38,942	68,440	38,649	700 seminar attendees	1,050 NGO members and government organizations	1,750 beneficiaries of NGOs and government organizations	Feb-02	May-02
19	Support to the activities of the organization	<i>Organización Femenina Popular (OFP)</i>	106,585	104,192	107,712	3,027 beneficiaries of small loans and regular service at soup	3,358 OFP members, beneficiaries' families of micro-credit	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work	Apr-02	May-03

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
20	Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	Alcaldía de Barrancabermeja	268,000	360,342	262,409	12,500 regular users of the Center	30,500 occasional users of the Center	35,000 residents of the municipality	Apr-02	Jan-03
20A	Library for the Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	FUNDA LECTURA	37,857	37,857	36,333	8,000 users	10,000 second hand users	15,000 municipality's residents	Dec-02	Sep-03
21	Recovery of social fabric and agricultural development in war-torn communities of Cauca	FUNDEMOS	55,163	62,332	50,947	1,200 beneficiaries of loans, trained persons and their families	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldon	15,000 residents in the municipalities	Jul-02	Aug-03
22	Land and conflict in eastern Antioquia: research and pilot project	<i>Corporación Jurídica Libertad</i>	51,090	78,298	41,252	250 people obtained land-titles; 600 persons trained	Additional 250 people obtained land-titles post-intervention	3,000 rural residents	Sep-02	Nov-03
23	Coexistence Center in San Vicente del Caguán	Alcaldía de San Vicente del Caguán	287,028	323,010	281,822	40,000 users for two years	5,000 occasional users	12,000 residents in the municipality	Dec-02	Sep-03
24	International seminar on negotiation and reintegration of ex-combatants	IOM	17,087	17,087	17,087	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Apr-02	Oct-02
25	Culture declares peace to Colombia	FOMCULTURA	22,594	50,172	22,081	450 participants	500 members of cultural organization	12,000 residents in the municipality	Aug -02	Sep-02
26	Educational and economic strengthening for Afro-Colombians	Shadai	96,535	107,414	85,158	900 beneficiaries of loans and, trained persons	3,600 family members	3,000 residents in the municipalities	Sep-02	Sep-03
27	Education and training program for household single mothers	FINDES	61,159	71,007	56,381	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons	2,400 family members of the women	30,000 residents	Sep-02	Sep-03

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
28	Ten years of perseverance	Red Departamental de Mujeres Ex-combatientes	15,007	17,582	14,320	40 members of the organization	160 members of other NGOs	800 beneficiaries of the organizations	Oct-02	Sep-03
29	Forum: Chocó also belongs to Colombia	HEMERA	34,999	41,425	34,837	60 people (attendees)	240 persons who belong to the participating agencies	2,000 forum attendees	Oct-02	Apr-03
30	Democratic participation alternatives for municipal government	FENACÓN	63,356	70,174	59,323	28,209 town meetings attendees	154,500 people	5,500.000 people from prioritized departments	Nov-02	Jun-03
31	Youth school for Peace	<i>Instituto Luis Carlos Galán</i>	95,858	100,708	89,526	60 youth	240 people	600 youngsters from Barranca-bermeja	Jan-03	Sep-03
32	Regional indigenous assembly in North Cauca	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Cauca (ACIN)	32,369	52,745	32,513	2,000 attendees to the Assembly	17,700 beneficiaries of the organization	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Dec-02	May-03
34	Coexistence Center in San Gil (Santander)	Alcaldía de San Gil	300,000	389,464	294,515	31,000 users of the center	35,000 occasional users of the center	70,000 people from the Guanentina Province (19 municipalities)	Jan-03	Sep-03
35	Colombia listens, Colombia walks, Colombia sees	Presidency of the Republic	149,968	149,968	123,103	557 disabled persons	2,228 family members	Some mobility and the possibility of seeing and listening increases access to income generation	Dec-02	Apr-03
36	Radio program: Peace Territories	<i>Corporación Nuevo Arco iris</i>	43,200	53,018	40,551	2,000 people	35,000 radio listeners in Cundinamarca	2,000,000 radio listeners nation wide	Feb-03	Oct-03

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
37	Paint contest: walls for peace	IOM	3,274	3,274	2,126	45 young people who belong to juvenile organizations	40,500 residents of the neighboring community	50,000 residents of the municipality	Dec-02	Dec-02
40	Technical Coordination of the Child's and Recreation Day 2003	FUNLIBRE	62,855	66,876	60,324	20,000 children	10,000 relatives	Colombian Children	Mar-03	Nov-03
42	Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution Program	<i>Corporación Observatorio para la Paz</i>	76,943	87,112	78,283	260 students and community leaders	1,000 leaders family members that benefit from the training	Communities benefited from leader's knowledge in solving conflicts	Mar-03	Jan-04
44	Coexistence Center in Aguachica (Cesar)	Alcaldía de Aguachica	290,000	400,000	290,729	10,000 users	5,000 residents from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Sep-03	Mar-03
51	Spiritual and leadership indigenous summit in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Comunidad Arhuaca de Businchama	18,940	20,795	19,183	200 natives from the Sierra Nevada.	1,000 members of the Indigenous community from Yucpas, Kogui, Kankuamos Wiwas y Arhuacos	10,000 members from the Indigenous community	May-03	Jul-03
53	Intercultural encounter in the Amazonia forum of culture and territory	<i>Corporación Colombiana de Teatro</i>	22,931	100,517	22,369	300 participants of the Encounter	1,500 People from the community	5,000 members from Indigenous communities	Jul-03	Aug-03
57	Week for peace	REDEPAZ	18,572	24,913	18,656	60 members of the NGOs	500 people that attended the academic and cultural activities	1,500 people that attended the opening and closing	Sep-03	Nov-03
63	Sobresaltos	UNAB	6,434	28,399	6,411	100 people de 11 musical groups	1,500 community members	10,000 people who found out the event	Nov-03	Feb-04

Project #	Project Title	Implementing NGO / Partner	Peace Program Contribution US\$	Total Project Budget \$	Disbursement status as of 30/03/04 \$	Beneficiaries			Starting date	Completion date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended Impact		
67	Celebrating Ten Years of Working for Peace	REDEPAZ	14,815	76,375	0	400 people members of the organization	2,000 invited people to different acts	1,500 persons member of NOG's participants in the events	Mar-04	Mar-04
Σ	TOTAL COMPLETED PROJECTS		4,266,621	8,596,331	4,071,191	191,809	556,244	12,392,890		
Σ	TOTAL ON-GOING FINALIZED PROJECTS		9,556,639	15,277,356	5,669,950	376,158	1,328,197	12,735,420		

IV. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BY COMPONENT

1. Support for the Colombian Government

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

General Information

In the first quarter of 2004 (January-March), the seven projects being carried out by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) with USAID funding were implemented pursuant to what was scheduled during the previous quarter. Accordingly, and thank to exceptional fulfillment of the agreements with the NGOs; namely, *En el Tolima Florece el Amor* and *CEDAVIDA*, the activities of these projects were completed. In both cases, the goal with respect to beneficiaries was met and even surpassed, favoring the proposal of a possible extension of the agreement with *En el Tolima Florece el Amor*, which would contemplate a larger number of beneficiaries. The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace is now considering this proposal.

On the other hand, the project known as *El Golombiao: The Game of Peace*, which is being funded by OACP and implemented by the Presidential Young Colombia Program (*Colombia Joven*), was launched nationwide during a ceremony in Apartadó (Antioquia) on March 17, 2004. More than 5,000 people attended the event, which was held in the local stadium.

By March 2004, a total of 23 professionals had been contracted for the various OACP projects. Seven of these contracts are over and 16 are still in progress. The table lists the contractors, the projects to which they were assigned, and the length of their contracts.

Contractors Working with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

	Consultant	Contract Ending Date	Project
1	Alejandra Maria Muñoz Montoya	28/09/2004	Radio: A Place for Diference
2	Ballesteros Patricia	30/08/2004	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
3	Caterine Andrea Ruiz Cucaita	18/12/2003	Strenghtening of the OACP
4	Carlos Alfonso Victoria Mena	15/12/2003	Human Memory
5	Diego Villegas Navarro	01/11/2003	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
6	Edgar Peñuela Pinto	31/04/04	Strenghtening of the OACP
7	Fernando Arbelaez Soto	30/06/2004	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
8	Humberto Yañez Canal	30/04/2004	Local Self-Determination
9	Jhon Jairo Vohos Vasquez	31/01/2003	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
10	Julio Sampedro Arrubla	31/05/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
11	Liana Andrea Pulido Riaño	15/05/2004	Human Memory
12	Liliana Esperanza Beayne	30/04/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
13	Maria Paulina Riveros	31/05/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
14	Maria Paula Muñoz	15/07/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
15	Martha del Castillo Schrader	01/12/2003	Strenghtening of the OACP
16	Mirta Fonseca Rodriguez	31/05/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
17	Monica Maria Diaz Lopez	17/04/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
18	Nidia Nancy Acuña Rodriguez	30/06/2004	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
19	Oscar Alejandro Perez Palomino	16/05/2004	Negociation and Verification
20	René Diazgranados	30/10/2003	Strenghtening of the OACP
21	Rodrigo Arboleda Gonzalez	20/05/2004	Local Self-Determination
22	Veronica Restrepo Navas	15/05/2004	Human Memory
23	Victor Guerrero Apráez	31/12/2003	Strenghtening of the OACP
Finished Contracts			

USAID earmarked at total of US\$2,925,900 to support OACP. Sixteen percent of this amount (US\$456,561) has been spent. The following are details on activities, progress and prospects concerning the projects at this office.

1.1.1 Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

By the end of the quarter, the funds allocated for the project (US\$287,182) had been earmarked for four items:

- a) Human Resources: This item refers to the professionals hired at the request of OACP to support its activities.
- b) Information system, office equipment and supplies: This item includes activities such as the training provided to the Peace Advisers during the previous quarter and funds to implement the Institution Strengthening Project.
- c) Preparation of documents and publications, such as the training primers for promoters and multipliers and those pertaining to the design competition to select an image for coexistence.
- d) Travel allowance and airfare for the contractors.

In terms of human resources, 11 professionals were hired. Four of these contracts have been completed and seven are ongoing: three in the legal area, two in the press section, one in the political area, and one in the information systems area. The following are the activities developed by these contractors during the quarter.

Legal Area

Work on the following topics and issues has been reinforced.

- A legislative proposal to facilitate national reconciliation and reparation for victims. Efforts were developed with senators, representatives and the United Nations to draft texts for analyzing the subject of extradition and to make adjustments in the proposal.
- The agreement between the Colombian government and the Organization of American States (OAS).
- The legal scheme for reintegration into society. Coordination with the Self Defense Groups - *Cacique Nutibara* Bloc and the Attorney General's Office.
- Demobilization of the *Cacique Nutibara* Bloc.
- Legal instruments of peace processes: decision on the placement zone and surrender of weapons.
- National Council for Attention to the Population Displaced by Violence

Press and Communications Area

This area has worked closely with the press adviser at the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace to supply and dispatch journalistic information and interviews on peace in Colombia. Also, a file is being kept with daily information on peace events reported in the national media.

Political Area

Work in this area involves the entire issue of agreements and progress towards collective demobilization that has, or could, occur during the peace process with self-defense groups. Progress has been made with respect to the following:

- Support for the effort to demobilize the *Cacique Nutibara* Bloc in La Ceja (Antioquia) and to reintegrate its members into society, through coordination between national and local authorities, NGOs, the Peace Exploratory Commission, departmental associations and members of the Bloc.
- Agreement with the Colombian Congress on an initiative to encourage the adoption of a joint position on the issue of "paramilitaries / self-defense groups" in Colombia.
- An evaluation by the committees organized by OACP concerning the efforts and results of Programs for peace, coexistence and security.
- Support and regular reports for the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace on political and strategic issues that concern attempts to approach illegal armed groups and the political and armed activity of these groups.

As part of the project to strengthen the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, an awards ceremony was held on March 3, 2004 at the presidential residence (Nariño Palace) for the winners of the

Competition to Design an Image for Coexistence. The High Commissioner for Peace, Mr. Luis Carlos Restrepo, presided over the event, in conjunction with the artists Omar Gordillo and María de la Paz Jaramillo, and the designer Esperanza Vallejo. They comprised the jury for the competition. The ceremony was also attended by First Lady, Lina Moreno de Uribe; Thomas Jonson, USAID Democracy Program Director; Débora Oñate, USAID Peace Program Manager; Diego Beltrand, IOM Chief of Mission; and Martha Yolanda Gómez, IOM Peace Program Coordinator. The winning design in the collective category will appear on the cover of all publications of the OACP Coexistence Program. The winning design in the individual category will appear on the inside cover of these publications. The other designs will remain on exhibit at the presidential palace.



The High Commissioner for Peace greets to the winning children and gives the prize to the winner of the first place

The winners were:

#	Name	Category and Prize
1	Jidis Mileth Zabala Borrego	First place winner in the individual category Prize: a Compaq computer and printer Age: 11 Institution: <i>Fundación Centro Juvenil and Casa Taller de la Adolescente Embarazada</i> . Valledupar (Cesar)
2	Nidia Marcela Sosa Bautista	Second place winner in the individual category individual Prize: a video camera Age: 15 Institution: <i>Colegio Cooperativo Cooservicios</i> , Tunja (Boyacá)
3	Jhon Jairo Morantes Ibarra	Third place winner in the individual category Prize: a dirt bike Age: 17 Institution: <i>Centro Habilitar - Programa Escuchar El Silencio</i> (for hearing-impaired children). Bucaramanga (Santander).
4	Marxli Patiño Lemus Luz Emileth Tomases	First place winners in the collective category Prize: \$5,000,000.00 Age: 13 and 12, respectively Institution: <i>Escuela Normal Superior</i> , Santa Ana de Baranoa (Atlántico)
5	Jerson Hernando Castiblanco Euder Ortegón Capera	Second place winners in the collective category Prize: \$3,000,000.00 Age: 13 and 15, respectively Institution: <i>Instituto Básico Nuevo Horizonte</i> , San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá)
6	Abelis Jhoana Fuertes Jiménez María Adelfa Molina Gomez	Third place winners in the collective category Prize: \$1,500,000.00 Age: 17 and 15, respectively Institution: <i>Hogar Centro de Atención Especializada La Barca</i> . Support Program for Ex-Combatant Children USAID– IOM. Bogotá D.C.

The National Meeting of Peace Advisors is one of the activities scheduled for this project during the next quarter. It will complement the meeting held in Bogotá during the last quarter. The same departments are expected to attend and their number is expected to increase.

1.1.2 Human Memory

In pursuit of the general objective of the project, four confidential interviews and another three with Juliana Mejía, Otto Morales and Guillermo Cortés were conducted during the quarter. A total of 49 interviews have been conducted to date. Other activities during the quarter included providing additional or supplementary information for the memoranda and the profiles of the interviews held in the previous quarter and planning for the project to recover the history of the Cajibío Self-defense Groups.

Interviews with the following people and their profiles are scheduled for the coming quarter. All of them are part of the Colombian political or entrepreneurial arena and have been key players in other peace processes as Former Colombian President, Peace Commissioners, Negotiators, and Reintegration Program Directors, among others.

- ☐ Nicanor Restrepo
- ☐ Tomas Concha
- ☐ Augusto Ramírez Ocampo
- ☐ Maria Emma Mejía
- ☐ Antonio Navarro
- ☐ Rubén Sánchez
- ☐ Julio Cesar Turbay

1.1.3 Local Self-determination



Data on the Intervention Venue	Entities Involved	Participatory Diagnosis	Objective	Status
<p><i>Municipality:</i> Nueva Bellavista (formerly Bojayá)</p> <p><i>Department:</i> Chocó</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries:</i> 1.320 people from 254 households</p> <p><i>Implementing time:</i> 6 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACP • RSS • National Development Fund (Fonade) • Mayor's Office - Vigía del Fuerte • Mayor's Office Bellavista • Bellavista Parish • National Dept. of Planning • Territorial Development Finance Company (Findeter) • Ombudsman Office 	Not applicable	<p>Relocate the inhabitants of Bojayá (Bellavista district), a town that was destroyed in May 2002 as a result of the armed conflict. They will be situated in a new district known as <i>Nueva Bellavista</i>.</p>	<p>Earth moving has progressed according to schedule and there are now three levels for home construction at the new site. The model home was built and a lot was assigned for the Catholic Church, the mayor's office and the sports Center. These facilities will be constructed during the first month of the next quarter.</p> <p>A special commemoration ceremony is scheduled for May 2, 2004. The President of Colombia may attend, inasmuch as the national government is particularly interested in the progress of the relocation effort.</p>
<p><i>Judicial District:</i> Dinde- La Laguna – El Edén</p> <p><i>Municipality:</i> Cajibío</p> <p><i>Department:</i> Cauca</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries:</i> 1,250 people from 250 households</p> <p><i>Implementing time:</i> 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACP • RSS • Cajibío Mayor's Office • Cauca Governor's Office • Cajibío Dept. of Planning • Fourth Army Brigade • SENA 	<p>The community agreed the most urgent need was the construction of a road to link the judicial districts of Dinde, La Laguna and Ortega, which are located in the municipality of Cajibío.</p>	<p>Open 3 Km. of new road and refurbish the existing 14 Km. between Dinde, La Laguna and Ortega. .</p>	<p>There was a meeting in January with RSS, OACP and IOM to determine their commitments to the project. The Mayor's Office will be in charge of hiring a supervising engineer, laying out and making the cut, and maintaining the road. Construction is scheduled to begin on April 26, 2004.</p> <p>RSS will cover the cost of manpower, which will be contracted in the region. The IOM will provide the materials and has already selected the suppliers and determined how the materials will be delivered. The construction contract has been awarded and is being drawn up.</p>


*Future drawn up of the new road.
La Laguna-Ortega, Cajibío Cauca*





Community meeting Cajibío - Cauca



Data on the Intervention Venue	Entities Involved	Participatory Diagnosis	Objective	Status	
<p><i>District:</i> Nueva Antioquia</p> <p><i>Municipality:</i> Turbo</p> <p><i>Department:</i> Antioquia</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries:</i> 445 people from 144 households</p> <p><i>Implementing time:</i> 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OACP• Turbo Mayor's Office• Turbo Dept. of Planning• Nueva Antioquia Community Action Council• 17th Brigade in Carepa	<p>The following are the priorities outlined in the participatory diagnosis:</p> <p>a) Construction of a 200-meter bridge on the Currulao River. This request was ruled due to the cost (more than five billion pesos).</p> <p>b) Improving the paved road between the district and the town.</p> <p>c) Improving the public school by constructing classrooms and appointing senior-year teachers.</p> <p>d) Repairing the town's water system by adapting the inlet. This was the project selected.</p> <p>The initiatives that were not selected are still part of the OACP agenda.</p> <p>Their possible implementation will be negotiated with local and departmental agencies.</p>	<p>Repair the inlet to the district's water system by building walls in gabions on the sides of the inlet, improving the transport line from the inlet to the storage tank, and installing blow off and air valves.</p> <p>In addition, a new tank will be constructed, with a pipeline connecting the old tank to the new one.</p>	<p>The IOM engineer has visited the district twice, to date, and he will also be involved in the design of the project.</p> <p>The Nueva Antioquia Community Action Council will be responsible for securing the manpower needed to do the job.</p> <p>For its part, the mayor's office in Turbo will carry out the technical studies required for the project.</p> <p>These include a soil study and development of the structural design of the tank, according to 1998 seismic-resistant standards (NRC-98). The mayor's office will also be in charge of the topographic survey and will assign a resident engineer to the project, who will be directly responsible for ensuring it is implemented properly.</p> <p>Analysis and systematization of the information gathered during the first stage of intervention in Turbo are still pending.</p>	<p><i>Right side of the inlet</i></p>  <p><i>Solid Trap</i></p> 

Data on the Intervention Venue	Entities Involved	Participatory Diagnosis	Objective	Status	
<p><i>District:</i> San Blas</p> <p><i>Municipality:</i> Simití</p> <p><i>Department:</i> Bolívar</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries:</i> 1,180 inhabitants</p> <p><i>Implementing time:</i> 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACP • San Blas Community Action Council • Simití Mayor's Office • Simití Dept. of Planning • Santa Rosa del Sur Mayor's Office 	<p>The following are the priorities established by the community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a public sewer system. This was ruled out as being too costly. Construction of a central park as being strategically important for community activities and as a way to rescue public space for children and the elderly. A better supply of electricity. The current system operates below par. 	<p>Design and construct a central park in the San Blas district (Simití).</p>	<p>The community was approached and the inhabitants of Simití were trained to collect basic information on the district. The participating agencies have outlined their commitment to the project.</p> <p>The San Blas Community Action Council will provide Col\$10,000,000 for materials and/or manpower. The mayor's office in Simití will provide technical assistance during the course of the project, through the assigned resident engineer.</p> <p>OACP will establish agreements directly with those involved in the work.</p> <p>IOM will be in charge of the project design, purchase of construction materials, technical assistance and supervision of the work.</p>	<p><i>Community Meeting</i></p> 

Data on the Intervention Venue	Entities Involved	Participatory Diagnosis	Objective	Status
<p><i>District:</i> Puerto López</p> <p><i>Municipality:</i> El Bagre</p> <p><i>Department:</i> Antioquia</p> <p><i>Beneficiaries:</i> 3,000 inhabitants from 560 households</p> <p><i>Implementing time:</i> 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACP • El Bagre Mayor's Office • El Bagre Dept. of Planning • El Bagre Army Operational Command Unit • Puerto López Water Board 	<p>The previous diagnosis provided information on the community's priorities, one of which is a water system for the district.</p> <p>This information will be verified once the basic data has been collected.</p>	<p>Construct the Puerto López water system, replace sections of pipe, and rebuild the dam.</p>	<p>The community was approached and the people of El Bagre were trained to collect basic information on the district. For its part, IOM monitored the municipality and the following commitments were defined during the respective meeting:</p> <p>The mayor's office in El Bagre will provide technical assistance, help to find the documents and blueprints of the old water system, and ensure that the new structures are built, with the changes. It will also be responsible for design of the sand traps and the water inlet. The contribution in funding will amount to approximately 40 million pesos.</p> <p>The Water Board is in the process of becoming a legal entity, in order to be able to sign a contract authorizing it to refurbish the system and to hire manpower for the job. OACP will establish agreements directly with those involved in the project. IOM will be in charge of purchasing the materials, providing technical assistance and supervising the work.</p>
				<p><i>Community Meeting</i></p>  <p><i>Destroyed Inlet</i></p> 
<p><i>District:</i> Micoahumado</p> <p><i>Municipality:</i> Morales</p> <p><i>Department:</i> Bolívar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACP • Morales Mayor's Office • Magdalena Medio Development and Peace Program (PDPMM in Spanish) 	<p>In the process of coming together with local authorities.</p>		<p>Visits have been conducted to the district and the municipality to discuss the importance of implementing this project in Micoahumado. The need to involve a monitor from the cabinet, who would approach the community, was also discussed with the local administration in Morales. The community in Micoahumado and the constituent drew up a list with those who are in a position to collect basic information. It will include determining the priority of the facility to be built.</p>

1.1.4 Community Radio Stations – The Radio: A Place for Difference

By December 2003, the 42 municipalities selected to take part in the project had been chosen. However, setbacks experienced by some of the selected promoters, such as those in Morales (Bolívar), Cajibío (Cauca), San Martín (Cesar), Pitalito (Huila), Granada (Meta), Tumaco, Taminango (Nariño) and Ocaña (Norte de Santander), obliged them to withdraw from the project. The promoters from Magangué (Bolívar), Patía and Puracé (Cauca), San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) and Ipiales (Nariño) were selected to replace them. They had met the requirements for selection, but were ruled out initially because of the number of proposals submitted. As shown in Table 2, this leaves a total of 39 municipalities from 18 departments.



Local encounter of coexistence and culture
Villa María - Caldas

Municipalities Served by the Project with Radio Stations

#	Department	Municipality
1	Antioquia	La Ceja
		San Luis
		San Pedro De Los Milagros
2	Bolívar	Cartagena
		Magangué
3	Boyacá	Tunja
4	Caldas	Chinchiná
		Palestina
		Villamaría
5	Casanare	Villanueva
6	Cauca	Puracé
		Miranda
		Patía
		Piendamó
		Santander De Quilichao
7	César	Tambo
8	Cundinamarca	Aguachica
		Cota
		Chía
		Fómeque
9	Guaviare	Sopó
10	Huila	San José Del Guaviare
11	Meta	Neiva
12	Nariño	Villavicencio
		Ipiales
13	Norte De Santander	Yacuanquer
14	Quindío	El Zulia
		Calarcá
15	Risaralda	La Tebaida
16	Santander	Pereira
		Bucaramanga
		Barrancabermeja
17	Sucre	Vélez
18	Valle Del Cauca	Corozal
		Buenaventura
		Cali
		El Cerrito
		Florida
		Jamundí

The next stage of the project calls for local meetings on culture and coexistence. This means participants must design and implement action plans, which are to be reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Culture and the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace. The agendas for the local meetings have been drawn up and will make it possible to apply the framework of the national project at local level. Although this issue has been difficult for the promoters to understand, they have worked on it with the national project coordinators. Likewise, the OACP Multipliers Manual, which is used for training in topics related to coexistence, has made it possible to apply these principles of interest to the national government in each municipality. Some of the public-interest topics decided on for the local meetings and eventually for the radio Programs include community work, public space, differences between generations, and problems with land ownership.

To date, 58 local meetings on coexistence and culture have been held in the various municipalities involved in the project, and 3,913 new coexistence promoters have been trained for the project. These figures represent 40.7% of the training goal, which should be met within the next four months.

Some of the coexistence promoters have distinguished themselves by appropriating the project and disseminating it within the community and with local and departmental authorities. These efforts are beneficial, as they allow promoters to plan and even include the project in some municipal development plans. The following are some examples.

- *Norte de Santander*: The Norte de Santander Cultural Department adopted and expanded the project to include another 10 municipalities.
- *Cauca*: Through the Patía Association of Municipalities (Asopatía), the town of Patía has become involved in the Peace Laboratories proposal.
- *Sucre*: The Mayor of Corozal established an office to implement the culture and coexistence proposal in his town. It will be the responsibility of the coexistence promoter.
- *Bolívar*: The coexistence promoter in Magangue invited several local organizations to help form a local culture and coexistence committee. This committee supports the project proposal and is making arrangements for its sustainability.
- *Cundinamarca*: The local radio station has joined the project and participates by broadcasting the radio commercials and the weekly Programs on culture and coexistence.



Trained promoters of coexistence work group

IOM is part of the technical committee for the project, which meets monthly with the institutional partners (*Fundación Colombia Multicolor*, the Ministry of Culture and OACP). As a result, it has been possible to monitor the project on a continuous basis, both at the administrative level and with respect to Programs. Communication problems with some of the municipalities delayed the signature of contracts with promoters. Consequently, initiation of the agendas was set back as well. However, these problems are being resolved and all the promoters have a contract and received their first payment.

1.1.5 Soccer for Peace – El Golombiano: The Game of Peace

As noted in the last quarterly report, the project will be implemented gradually, through the addition of different zones over a period of time. This initiative started in the Urabá Antioqueño region (15 municipalities, including Medellín). Bogotá formally joined later, following a pilot project conducted in the Usme and San Cristobal districts during December. The Magdalena Medio region was the last to join (with 12 municipalities in three departments).

There were three major activities in these zones during the first quarter of 2004: two training workshops for project facilitators from the Urabá Antioqueño and Magdalena Medio regions, and the nationwide launching of the project. The workshop for facilitators from Urabá, Medellín and Bogotá was held in the municipality of Apartadó (Antioquia), from January 29 to February 2. It was designed to transfer the methodological and conceptual tools of the project and to provide instruction by OACP on peaceful coexistence and conflict management. Sixteen facilitators from the municipalities of Necoclí, Chigorodó, Turbo, Carepa, Apartadó, San Juan de Urabá, San Pedro de Urabá, Arboletes, Medellín and Bogotá took part.



Training for facilitators (Urabá Region)

The same training workshop was given for facilitators in the Magdalena Medio region on March 11-14. The Corporación Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio was contacted in advance and the event was reinforced by the presence of the Asociación Contexto Urbano. As a result, it was possible to extend the project to this zone and to a representative number of municipalities. The workshop was attended by 30 facilitators from the municipalities of Sabana de Torres, San Rafael, El Peñón and Barrancabermeja in the Department of Santander and Cantagallo, San Pablo, Simití, Santa Rosa del Sur, Morales, Río Viejo and Arenal in the Department of Bolívar. The director of the Presidential Young Colombia Program (Programa Colombia Joven) and OACP representatives attended both workshops.



Nationwide Launching

This initiative was launched nationwide on March 24, 2004 at the stadium in Apartadó (Antioquia). Nearly 5,000 people attended, mostly townspeople and athletes involved in the project. There were even several delegations from other municipalities covered by the project, such as Aguachica, Bogotá and Necoclí. Nicolás Uribe, Director of the Presidential Young Colombia Program, attended, as did Alejandro Albarracín, in representation of the High Commissioner for Peace; Jurgen Griesbeck, the initiator of the project in Colombia; and Débora Oñate of USAID.

During the third quarter, conversations were held with UNICEF to define its involvement in the project. It was agreed UNICEF would support implementation of the project in two additional neighborhoods in the city of Medellín and one in Ciudad Bolívar in Bogotá.

By March 31, 26 municipalities in five departments were involved in the project. This directly benefits 6,487 people, including 3,779 men (62%) and 2,708 women (38%).

1.1.6 Training for the Coexistence Promoters

Two projects had completed their training activities by the end of the quarter: *Asociación En el Tolima Florece el Amor* and *Corporación Cedavida*. Given the success of the initial agreement, the option of a second one with the first of these organizations is being considered and would include a larger number of beneficiaries.

The agreement with FUDESCO initiated with the selection of Cúcuta (Norte de Santander) and Pasto (Nariño) as the two municipalities for intervention. They are of special interest to OACP, primarily because they were not part of previous training efforts. An activity timetable was drawn up to the end of July 2004. Agreements on concerted action have been reached with beneficiary schools and companies, and teachers and workers were invited to participate in the training workshop as multipliers of coexistence principles. In addition, materials were printed to support the training sessions that are scheduled to begin during the first month of the next quarter.



Coexistence Promoters Training

Corporación Fórmulas conducted the workshops scheduled for the coexistence Centers in Magangué, Aguachica and Leticia, which began operating this quarter. We are waiting for OACP to define the procedures for this agreement, inasmuch as training for the coexistence Centers yet to be built could take four to six months. The possibility of suspending the agreement temporarily and resuming it once the Centers in Sonsón and Ocaña are in the final stages of construction is being considered, so training could be linked to initiation of operations at these citizen meeting points.



*Training Corporación Formulas
Leticia Amazonas*

The following is a consolidated table listing the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The workshops have been agreed on with organizations in the private sector, educational institutions, civilian organizations, and municipal and outlying communities.

Table on the Beneficiaries of Training for Coexistence Promoters - Cumulative

Implementing Partner	Workshops Held	Anticipated direct beneficiaries	Actual direct beneficiaries	Anticipated indirect beneficiaries	Actual direct beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries at March 2004*
<i>Asociación en el Tolima Florece el Amor</i>	463	18,000	23,960	6,000	14,562	38,522
<i>Corporación CEDAVIDA</i>	131	3,200	3,200	12,800	12,815	16,015
<i>Corporación Fórmulas</i>	12	1,400	1,076**	8,600	8,608	9,684
<i>FUDESCO</i>	0	750	0	30,000	0	0
Total	706	23,350	28,236	57,400	35,985	64,221

*The physical records on all beneficiaries are available at the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, with the supporting documents required of each counterpart.

** The number of actual direct beneficiaries pertains to the workshops in six of the 14 municipalities scheduled for this activity. The anticipated number (1,400) pertains to total coverage of the project.

1.1.7 Negotiation and Verification

Two working strategies for the project were defined by OACP during the previous quarter. One is intended to support an agreement with the Organization of American States (OAS) to provide OACP with international consulting on the peace process in Colombia, through a coaching mission from the OAS. This initiative will be funded with US\$200,000 from USAID. It will last seven months and focus on providing technical assistance, securing a presence in the mass media, and establishing contact with the actors in the process.

At the request of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, IOM hired a consultant to coordinate the Follow-up, Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Reintegration Program. This individual will support the High Commissioner in the demobilization process (including negotiations) with the self-defense groups (*Cacique Nutibara* Bloc and the Cajibío Peasant Self-defense Organization in Cauca). The following activities have been carried out under the contract:

Coordination with IOM to establish an action plan that includes priority activities on both fronts: Medellín (Antioquia) and Cajibío (Cauca).

The priority in Medellín was on unifying existing information concerning the expectations of demobilized combatants and what they have been offered. A new global survey was designed for this purpose and a flow chart was created to develop a database.

As to the Cajibío case, an administrative record of the process will be kept and work is underway on the information system, which includes a database, administrative records, a survey, and management and performance indicators.

This information was made available to the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE) and the new coordinator of the Reintegration Program at the Ministry of Interior. Strategies were established for surveying demobilized combatants. Up to now, surveys of this type have had their advantages and disadvantages, but an attempt is being made to unify the format and orientation, so they can be truly useful to the Program.

Synergies Developed – Office of the High Commissioner for Peace Projects

To implement the aforementioned projects as effectively as possible, IOM, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the implementing agencies have articulated these processes with governmental and non-governmental organizations that have previous experience in these zones and in the same areas of intervention. This has been accomplished through a variety of working proposals. Their support has been vital to planning the projects and will be even more important during the Implementing stage. These organizations include:

Institution Strengthening

- Local Mayor's Offices (Cajibío, Medellín)
- Antioquia Governor's Office
- Colombian Senate and Congress

Human Memory

- Fescol
- Fundación Social

Self-determination

- Red de Solidaridad Social
- Mayor's offices in the beneficiary municipalities
- National Department of Planning
- Findeter
- Ombudsman Office
- Fonade
- Pontificia Universidad Javeriana
- Military authorities
- Religious organizations
- Colombian Army
- Mayor's offices in Turbo, Cajibío, Nueva Bellavista, Simití, Morales and El Bagre
- Corporación de Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio

Community Radio Stations

- Ministry of Culture
- Departmental cultural offices and institutes / public-private cultural funds in the municipalities served by the project
- Community and public stations
- Community radio networks
- Fundación Colombia Multicolor

Soccer for Peace

- Young Colombia Program - Office of the President
- Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF)
- Bogota Department of Education
- Peace Program - IOM, Initiatives in Civil Society
- Local governments
- GTZ International Cooperation Agency
- UNICEF
- German Cooperation Agency (KFW)
- Colombian Soccer Federation– Colombian Major League Soccer
- Bavaria
- Indupalma S.A.
- Augura Urabá
- Corporación de Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio

Training Coexistence Promoters

- Asociación para la Convivencia En el Tolima Florece el Amor
- Rural and urban schools
- Private enterprise
- Bogota Metropolitan Police Department
- Corporación Cedavida
- Fundación Fudesco

Negotiation and Verification

- Organization of American States (OAS)
- National Bureau of Statistics (DANE)
- Mayor's offices in Medellín and Cajibío

Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries
Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

Action Line	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Institution strengthening	35	400
Self-determination	7,195	14,390
Radio Stations	3,913	15,652
Soccer for Peace	6,487	25,948
Coexistence Promoters	28,236	35,985
Total	45,866	92,375

Municipalities Covered

Department	Municipality	Project
Amazonas	Leticia	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace Coexistence Promoters– FO
Antioquia	Marinilla	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Peñol	
	Guatapé	
	San Rafael	
	Apartadó	
	Carepa	
	Necoclí	
	San Juan De Urabá	
	Arboletes	
	Cañalete	
	Chigorodó	
	San Pedro De Urabá	
	El Bagre	Local Self-determination
	Turbo	Local Self-determination El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	La Ceja	Radio: A Place for Difference
	San Luis	
	San Pedro De Los Milagros	Coexistence Promoters - C
	Yondó	
Bolívar	Cantagallo	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	San Pablo	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Santa Rosa Del Sur	Coexistence Promoters - C
	Rio Viejo	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Arenal	
	Morales	Local Self-determination
	Simití	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Cartagena	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Magangué	Radio: A Place for Difference Coexistence Promoters – FO
Boyaca	Duitama	Coexistence Promoters – C
	Sogamoso	
	Tunja	
Caldas	Chinchiná	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Palestina	
	Villamaría	
Casanare	Villanueva	

Department	Municipality	Project
Caquetá	San Vicente Del Caguán	Coexistence Promoters – FO
Cauca	Cajibío	Local Self-determination
	Puracé	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Miranda	
	Patía	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Piendamó	
	Santander De Quilichao	
	Tambo	
César	Aguachica	Radio: A Place for Difference Coexistence Promoters – FO
Chocó	Quibdó	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Nueva Bellavista	Local Self-determination
Cundinamarca	Soacha	Coexistence Promoters – C
	Sibaté	
	Cota	Radio: A Place for Difference Coexistence Promoters - C
	Chía	Radio: A Place for Difference Coexistence Promoters – C & T
	Fómeque	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Sopó	
	Bogotá	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace Coexistence Promoters – C & T
Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Radio: A Place for Difference
Huila	Neiva	
Meta	Puerto Gaitán	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Villavicencio	Radio: A Place for Difference
Nariño	Pasto	Coexistence Promoters – FU
	Ipiales	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Yacuanquer	
Norte de santander	Cucutá	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace Coexistence Promoters – FU
	El Zulia	Radio: A Place for Difference
Quindío	Génova	Coexistence Promoters – T
	Pijao	
	Quimbaya	
	Córdoba	
	Buena Vista	
	Finlandia	
	Circasia	
	Montenegro	
	Armenia	
	Calarcá	Radio: A Place for Difference Coexistence Promoters – T
	La Tebaida	
Putumayo	Mocoa	Coexistence Promoters - C
Risaralda	Pereira	Radio: A Place for Difference Coexistence Promoters – T
Santander	San Gil	Coexistence Promoters – FO
	Sabana De Torres	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	San Rafael	

Department	Municipality	Project
Santander	El Peñón	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Bucaramanga	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Barrancabermeja	Radio: A Place for Difference El Golombiao: The Game of Peace Coexistence Promoters – FO
	Vélez	Radio: A Place for Difference
Sucre	Sincelejo	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
	Corozal	Radio: A Place for Difference
Tolima	Piedras	Coexistence Promoters – T
	Ibagué	
Valle del cauca	Buenaventura	Radio: A Place for Difference
	Cali	
	El Cerrito	
	Florida	
	Jamundí	
	Buga	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
Vichada	Puerto Carreño	
Vaupés	Mitú	
National		Strengthening OACP Human Memory Negotiation and Verification

The OACP component includes 94 municipalities and 25 departments.

1.2 Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office

1.2.1 Office Of The First Lady

Counterpart:	Colombian Episcopal Conference
Project:	Early Childhood Pastorate
Code:	PG3-054
Status:	Ongoing

The Colombian Early Childhood Pastorate Project was begun in 2001, following a pilot project conducted in two parishes in Bogotá (Engativá and Garcés Navas.) In 2003, two years after the onset of activities, there were 19 participating dioceses, with 470 people trained to serve as project agents in their communities. In addition 3,500 children under six years of age have benefited through monthly coaching and guidance provided at home. Expectant and breastfeeding mothers in the dioceses are involved as well.

The project in question seeks to expand the coverage of the Early Childhood Pastorate in Bogotá and to municipalities in the departments of Antioquia, Quindío, Bolívar, Nariño, Boyacá and Valle del Cauca. The idea is to reduce the infant mortality rate in these communities.

The following was accomplished during the quarter.

- a) Thirteen training and refresher workshops were held for pastoral agents in Quibdó, Puerto Salgar, Bogotá, Cartagena, Florencia, Tumaco, Ipiales, Cúcuta, Medellín and Bucaramanga. Seventy-eight new agents were trained and 285 existing agents were updated on topics such as child abuse prevention, participation and values, public administration, nutrition and hygiene. A national meeting of early childhood pastoral agents was held in Medellín and attended by 37 people from the 19 dioceses participating in the project. During this meeting, participants worked on the preparation, monitoring and sustainability of income-earning projects.



Beneficiaries of the project (Buenaventura)

- b) 12,692 monitoring and coaching visits were made to beneficiary families in the 19 dioceses of the Early Childhood Pastorate. During these visits, the children enrolled in the Program were measured for height and weight, and correct administration of their nutritional supplement (a multiple mixture) was verified. The 19 dioceses conducted 369 visits to each of the parishes within their jurisdiction. Some 366 training sessions were conducted during these visits. This is equal to the number of pastoral agents.
- c) Five additional workshops were held to assist 244 people in the dioceses of Medellín, San Vicente del Caguán, Buenaventura, Bogotá and Cúcuta. This was in addition to the national meeting in Medellín, where agents received training on the subject of income-earning projects. As part of the income-generation component, 11 projects have been implemented in an equal number of municipalities. These include projects for tailoring, soap making and community gardens. Ten community kitchens have been set up and benefit a total of 620 children in 10 municipalities.
- d) Information was collected and a unified database on the Early Childhood Pastorate is now being developed as part of the communication strategy. Information from the 19 dioceses will be entered into this database. Once the information is complete, it will be unified with the database of the Children's Pastorate in Brazil.

Progress with respect to the project's activities and the work developed with all beneficiary families to prevent child abuse and domestic violence has improved family relations. This, in turn, has accelerated the rise in nutrition rates and given beneficiary children a better standard of living.

Counterpart:	Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office
Project:	Promotion of Rights and Peace-building Networks
Code:	PG3-065
Status:	Ongoing

The Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office (CPPE), a division of the Administrative Department at the Office of the President of Colombia, was created by Decree 519 of March 5, 2003 (Article 4). Its fundamental purpose is to help accomplish the social policy goals considered a priority by the current administration and to strengthen the government's legitimacy. The Program to Promote Rights and Peace-building Networks (PDRCP) was launched by CPPE in pursuit of this mission. Its objective is to encourage comprehensive development among adolescents and to help detect and prevent, in due course, events and risks that might hinder or prevent adolescents from developing and exercising their rights, particularly in the situations marked by inequality, adversity, disadvantage and vulnerability.

The project has six components:

- a) Promotion of the rights of girls and female adolescents, through information, education and communication strategies to mobilize society in support of the PDRCP.
- b) Inter-institutional coordination as a fundamental strategy to place this issue on public agendas at the territorial level.
- c) Institution strengthening to provide the capacity required to unify and develop conceptual, technical, educational and instrumental frameworks for generating the conditions of sustainability needed to address the issue of rights promotion.
- d) Improvement in the systems used by participating municipalities to record vital statistics, so as to have better information on births and deaths among female adolescents.
- e) Creation and reinforcement of social-support networks, through the establishment of ways and means of interaction and communication for community nodes (civil, religious, economic, income-earning, social and juvenile), family nodes (family, parents, care-givers, neighbors) and institutional nodes (service-providing institutions). The objective is to reduce educational risks, those generated by poverty, and risks related to the delivery of services. It is also hoped these nodes will stimulate and empower protective factors in the search for integral solutions to the life plans of parents and adolescents who are exposed to risk.
- f) Implementation of local income-generation initiatives through revolving funds. To this end, the social-support networks will be trained to manage these funds and to implement initiatives of this type, which will be monitored permanently to guarantee their sustainability.

The project in question was begun in February 2004 and has completed the following activities to date.

- a) As part of the institutional coordination component, departmental technical committees were established in Cesar and Bolívar, and steps were taken to organize similar ones in Antioquia and Santander. These committees will assume the departmental government's commitment to implement the project.
- b) As to institution strengthening, departmental workshops were held in Cesar and Bolívar, and plans of action were drawn up.

During the first six week of implementation, the National Vocational Training Service (SENA) joined the project to help design the manual on revolving funds. UNFPA is offering advice on design of the educational material for the departmental workshops, and UNICEF is offering advice on design of an operational manual for the project.

The project has been conducive to the creation of social planning instances that favor agreement on concerted action between the government and civil society to develop processes that emphasize individual and collective construction of the subjects and reinforce social-support networks.

Counterpart:	Antioquia Regional Committee for Rehabilitation.
Project:	Establishment of Social-support Networks for the Disabled
Code:	PG3-066
Status:	Approved

The Antioquia Regional Committee for Rehabilitation. (CRA) is a private, non-profit entity providing comprehensive rehabilitation services since 1973 to children and adults who have some type of mental, physical, hearing, learning or speech disability. CRA has served 220,502 people during the course of its activities and has supplied 433,979 services through four principal units offering assistance and products to improve the lives of the disabled. These include the Health Unit, the Habilitation Unit, the Community Rehabilitation Program, and the Solidarity and Redistribution Fund.

For a number of years, CRA has developed integral rehabilitation processed in Antioquia that encourage the involvement of the disabled, their families and the surrounding community. The goal is to replace the traditional model for care and rehabilitation, which is welfare-oriented, with an approach based on social, community and participatory responsibility. Educational processes for community organization and participation centered on the disabled are proposed to this end. They can help the community to recognize its possibilities for development, to identify its needs and problems, to discover their cause, and to look for appropriate solutions through action to improve its living conditions.

The project was submitted to the Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office in order to take advantage of the experience acquired by the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee in rehabilitation processes and in setting up social networks. The idea is to strengthen its "Bank of Good Practices" Program.

The project calls for training 140 community promoters (people who actually work with the disabled or are members of municipal associations for the disabled) and 140 officials from the education, health, community development and social policy departments in the municipalities selected in each of the seven departments covered by the project. Six officials from the health risk management companies (ARS) in each department will be invited to attend some of the training sessions.

The project will be based on three components:

- a) Creation of a team of CRA facilitators to assume responsibility for training the regional leaders in each municipality.
- b) Definition of agreements and commitments with municipal and departmental governments to ensure that social networks for the disabled in each community are developed properly.
- c) Theoretical-practical workshops on public policy for the disabled (PPD) and on prevailing legislation, to build participants' capacity to deal with the issue of disability.

The project to establish social networks for the disabled is part of the Peace Program to the extent that it will provide an opportunity to update and involve municipal government officials, community leaders and the employees of private companies in these networks. This will give them an opportunity to become familiar with community-based management of social risk and rehabilitation.

Geographic Coverage and Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries
Office Of The First Lady

Implemented by	Beneficiaries		Geographic coverage	
	Direct	Indirect	Departments	Municipalities
Episcopal Conference of Colombia	5,000 children	2,500 families	Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caquetá, Cesar, Córdoba, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindío, Santander, Valle del Cauca and Chocó.	Apartado, Medellín, Toledo, Vegachi, Cartagena, Tunja, Ventaquemada, Florencia, Puerto Rico, San José de Fragua, San Vicente del Caguán, Solano, Valledupar, Monte Líbano, Pica Pica, Tierra Alta, Villavicencio, Samaniego, Cúcuta, Campo Dos, Puerto Asís, La Hormiga, Puerto Leguízamo, Armenia, Bucaramanga, Buenaventura, Cali, Puerto Merizalde and Quibdó
Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office	650 communicators, 1,040 members of social-support networks and 120 members of the vital statistics committees	103,815 children and youths between 10 and 19 years of age	Antioquia, Santander, Bolívar, Cesar, San Andrés and Providencia	Puerto Berrío, Puerto Nare, Yondó, Barrancabermeja, Bolívar, Betulia, Puerto Wilches, San Vicente de Chucurí, Cartagena, Santa Rosa del Sur, San Pablo, Mate, Simití, Morales, Calamar, Carmen de Bolívar, Zambrano, San Jacinto, San Juan de Nepomuceno, Turbaná, Aguachica, La Gloria, Gamarra, San Martín, San Andrés and Providencia.
Antioquia Regional Committee for Rehabilitation	140 promoters from the associations of disabled people in each municipality, 140 officials from the municipal health, education, community development and social policy sectors; and seven (7) officials from the ARS in the region.	356,532 people with a disability	Antioquia, Putumayo, Quindío, Magdalena, Risaralda, Guainía, Guaviare	Puerto Berrío, Caracolí, Maceo, Puerto Nare, Puerto Triunfo, San Francisco, Remedios, Yalí, Yondó, El Bagre, Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Plato, El Banco, Fundación, Aracataca, Pivijay, Ariguaní (El Dificil), Guamal, Tenerife, Mocoa, Colon, Orito, Puerto Asís, Puerto Caicedo, Puerto Guzmán, Puerto Leguízamo, Sibundoy, San Francisco, Santiago, Valle Del Guamez, Villa Garzón, Armenia, Buenavista, Calarca, Circasia, Córdoba, Filandia, Génova, La Tebaida, MontJan.gro, Pijao, Quimbaya, Salento, Pereira, Apia, Balboa, Belén De Umbría, Dos Quebradas, Guatica, La Celia, La Virginia, Marsella, Mistrato, Pueblo Rico, Quinchia, Santa Rosa De Cabal, Santuario, Inirida, Guaviare, San Felipe, Puerto Colombia, La Guadalupe, Cacahual, Pana Pana, Morichal Nuevo, San José del Guaviare, Calamar, El Retorno, and Miraflores.
Total	7,097	462,847	20 departments	125 municipalities

List of Consultants

Contractor	Starting date	Ending date
Diva Sandoval Potes	1-Jan.-04	31-Jan.-04
Idaly Cardozo	1-Jan.-04	31-Jan.-04
Gloria Elena García	1-Jan.-04	31-Jan.-04
Juan Felipe Echeverry	1-Jan.-04	31-Jan.-04
Myriam Ramirez	1-Jan.-04	31-Jan.-04
Andrea Reyes	1-Jan.-04	31-Jan.-04
Fernando Germán González	29-Mar.-04	30-Apr.-04
Efrain Antonio Aldana	29-Mar.-04	30-Apr.-04

1.3 Office of the Vice President of Colombia

Counterpart: Office of the Vice President of Colombia
 Project: Landmine Observatory
 Code: PG3-041
 Status: Ongoing

The Landmine Observatory was created by the national government to fulfill the commitments Colombia acquired with signature and ratification of the Ottawa Convention, which is intended to ban the use, storage, production and transfer of landmines. The Convention also calls for national measures to destroy, seize and deactivate such devices, to prevent accidents, and to treat landmine victims. The Observatory is the basis of the Information Management System for Action Against Landmines, which is responsible for collecting, systematizing and updating all information on the topic, as well as facilitating decisions on prevention, sign posting, mapping, landmine clearance and treatment for victims.

The project has four components: (i) updating the Information Management System for Action Against Landmines (IMSMA), as a national and regional tool for decisions on prevention, sign posting, mapping, mine clearance and treatment for victims; (ii) promoting the development of IMSMA in the nine departments, with respect to the production and dissemination of information for the community on hazardous areas, via map/uxo, which is necessary to develop national and territorial plans of action to counter landmines and abandoned explosive devices; (iii) pinpointing, locating and geo-referencing 160 hazardous areas where minefields are known or thought to exist; and (iv) holding regional workshops to train 270 individual promoters, IMSMA promoters, members of the government and civil society on the conceptual framework, objectives, instruments and strategies of the Landmine Observatory. In February 2004, the Office of the Vice President decided to replace the coordinator of the Landmine Observatory. This caused a delay in scheduled activities, as the new coordinator has adopted a different approach to the work of the Observatory.

During the quarter, there was progress towards establishing criteria for the development of a territorial baseline to serve as a starting point for subsequent evaluation and analysis of the findings of the level 1 risk-assessment studies. Departmental instances for action to counter landmines were consolidated in Bolívar and Norte de Santander, as part of efforts to conduct these studies. In addition to demonstrating a genuine commitment by the departments, consolidation of these instances will facilitate the collection of information in these regions.

Work groups were scheduled with the various actors involved in the landmine issue. The first workshops will be held in April with officials from governor's offices and civilian organizations. These groups are expected to pave the way for a unified methodology consistent with international standards, one that will allow for validating the information from the level 1 studies. As part of a continuing process, the IMSMA information system was updated to March 30, 2004 with information from government sources, civilian organizations and the press. Among others, the sources used in this process include the Defense Ministry, the Interior Ministry, the regional offices of the Ombudsman, governor and mayor's offices, prosecutor's offices, the police, the offices of departmental and municipal human rights representatives, and the civilian population.

List of Contracts with Consultants

Contractor	Starting date	Ending date
Luis Edgar Cruz	2-Feb.-04	4-Jun.-04
Diego Javier Osorio	2-Feb.-04	11-Aug.-04

Counterpart:	Colombian Center for Comprehensive Rehabilitation (CIREC)
Project:	Seeds of Peace
Code:	PG3-052
Status:	Ongoing

The Colombian Center for Comprehensive Rehabilitation (Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia – Fundación CIREC) is a non-profit organization established in 1977. Its mission is to promote full human development for physically disabled people who have been victims of violence and catastrophic or traumatic events. Specifically, the objective is to rehabilitate people with bone, muscle or neurological injuries through technological innovation, research, and educational and preventive activities.

The project is divided into three components: 1) training intended to develop facilitators and leaders to support work with the beneficiary population in the municipalities served by the project, and to reinforce CIREC beneficiaries in terms of mechanisms for citizen and community participation that enable them to exercise social control over their rights and obligations as citizens and people with a physical disability; 2) rehabilitation through rehabilitative and preventive brigades for people with a disability and for the community at large; and 3) generation of income by training leaders to support the implementation of income-earning projects in conjunction with the beneficiary population.

The following activities were carried out during the quarter:

- a) As part of the training component, 243 rehabilitation workshops were held in the 13 municipalities covered by the project. Average attendance was 44 participants per workshop. In the accident area, a national workshop was held in the city of Bogotá with 46 regional project leaders in attendance. With the support of CIREC, these leaders conducted 40 multiplication workshops for the community in Barrancabermeja, Puerto Wilches, Cantagallo, San Pablo, El Carmen del Chucurí, Betulia, Rionegro, San Vicente de Chucurí, Silvia, Inzá and Santander de Quilichao. A total of 1,206 people from the 11 municipalities took part.



Rehabilitation Workshops (Cantagallo)

- b) In line with the rehabilitation component, two brigades carried out activities in the municipality of Rionegro (Santander) and one in San Pablo (Bolívar). People from Cantagallo and Puerto Wilches also received attention. The brigades offered medical care, physical therapy and psychological therapy to those who were assisted.
- c) As to the income-earning component, all the municipalities have delivered their projects, which are now being evaluated by the project coordinator and the three facilitators, who have provided coaching and guidance to each of the leadership organizations involved in the project.

The project has prompted the mayor's offices to cooperate with the organizations comprised of the Seeds of Hope leaders in each municipality. For example, the mayor's office in San Pablo took part in the rehabilitation brigade by making the facilities of the local hospital available for medical consultations and for molds and measurements for people who are scheduled to receive a prosthesis.

Counterpart:	The Colombian Anti-Landmine Campaign
Project:	Strengthening the Action of Civil Society as Part of the Colombian Anti-Landmine Campaign.
Code:	PG3-059
Status:	Ongoing

The Colombian Anti-Landmine Campaign (CCCM), established in May 1997 as a voluntary and independent citizen's movement, seeks a total ban on the use, storage and production of landmines in Colombia. The Campaign defined three goals as the backbone of its work: i) eradication of landmines, ii) humanitarian mine clearance, and iii) comprehensive care and treatment for landmine victims.

In 2000, the CCCM became an NGO and acquired a series of strategic alliances with international organizations such as UNICEF and international NGOs such as the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), of which it is an active member and part of the coordinating committee. At national level, the CCCM has worked with organizations such as Scouts of Colombia, Fundación CIREC and the Universidad del Rosario.

The project is designed to strengthen the Colombian Anti-Landmine Campaign and the local initiatives of departmental campaigns. The idea is to encourage the efforts of leaders and civilian organizations, to generate awareness, and to encourage joint action with regional organizations that are implementing local initiatives.

The CCCM carried out the following activities during the quarter:

Action by the 14 departmental coordinators was monitored and subject to follow-up. Highlights in this respect include the workshops on motivation, awareness and concerted action held with local authorities to develop care and treatment models to deal with the social, economic and environmental impact of landmines. These workshops were held in the departments of Santander and Antioquia.

- Two university research projects on landmines were started, and an agreement is being negotiated with the Universidad de La Sabana for a third research project in the area of communications.
- The first edition of the bulletin Colombian without Landmines was designed and printed. It deals with topics such as the effort to eradicate landmines, the serious problem caused by the use of landmines in Colombia, care and treatment for landmine victims, and the use of landmines by non-state participants in the armed conflict. The 14 departmental coordinators worked on the bulletin.
- The website, which is part of the communications component, is updated continuously. This keeps the departmental coordinators informed.
- There was an unexpected outcome. Eleven landmine victims were identified during the course of the project and were provided with care, thanks to an agreement between CCCM and CIREC.

Counterpart:	<i>Fundación Hogar Jesús de Nazareth</i>
Project:	Program to Give Victims of Landmines or Other Explosive Devices a Better Life and to Ensure their Development
Code:	PG3-062
Status:	Ongoing

Fundación Hogar Jesús de Nazareth is a non-profit, social service foundation that supports victims of landmines or other explosive devices by providing physical and psychological care and rehabilitation. Its objective is give victims a better life by supplying adequate medical treatment and psychological and social rehabilitation.

The project is designed to strengthen *Fundación Hogar Jesús de Nazareth*, in addition to implementing a model for psycho-social care and attention that gives landmine victims tools to reconstruct their lives from a psychic and social standpoint.

During the first quarter of 2004 (January-March), the foundation signed an agreement with the *Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana* of Bucaramanga, which will provide an in-service psychology trainee to help the Foundation supply psychosocial assistance to victims and their families. Along the same lines, the *Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia* signed an agreement to help the Foundation conduct a study aimed at developing an integral psychosocial care and treatment Program.

As part of the psychosocial care and treatment component, 24 landmine victims received individual therapy and 40 were the object of group therapy. This helps victims and their families with the grieving process and shows them new alternatives for life, ones the pain, impotence and the feeling of helplessness caused by the accident have prevented them from discovering. The 24 victims who received psychosocial therapy were also given physical treatment to facilitate rehabilitation as well as social and vocational adaptation.

A training process has been started with the families of the landmine victims served by the foundation. The idea is to help them form and consolidate support networks in the towns where they live. These support networks are intended to reinforce the psychosocial treatment process for victims when they return home.

*Geographic Coverage and Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries
Office of Vice President of Colombia*

Code	Implemented by	Beneficiaries		Geographic coverage	
		Direct	Indirect	Departments	Municipalities
41	Office of the President of Colombia / IOM	288 people trained	450 officials from 9 departments	Bolívar, Cauca, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cesar, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Casanare	All the municipalities in each department
52	Fundación CIREC	275 disabled people	1,100 relatives of the victims	Santander, Bolívar and Cauca:	San Vicente de Chucurí, El Carmen de Chucurí, Betulia, Zapatoca, Rionegro, Puerto Wilches, Barrancabermeja, San Pablo y Cantagallo, Santander de Quilichao, Inzá and Silvia
59	Colombian Anti-Landmine Campaign	434 community leaders	420 victims	Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Caldas, Cauca, Caquetá, Cesar, Chocó, CundinaMar.ca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Santander and Norte de Santander	Anori, Nechi, El Bagre, Ituango, Angostura, Yarumal, Santarosa, Urrao, Montebello, Turbo, Apartado, Mutata, Dabeiba, Yondo, Puerto Triunfo, Santa Fe de Antioquia, Amalfi, Argelia, Granada, Santuario, Arauca, Arauquita, Cravo Norte, Fortul, Puerto Rondón, Saravena, Tame, Achi, Altos del Rosario, Arenal, Barranco de Ioba, Cantagallo, Córdoba, El Carmen de Bolívar, El Peñón, Montecristo, Morales, Pinillos, Rioviejo, San Jacinto, San Martín de Ioba, San Pablo, Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa del Sur, Simití, Tiquisio, Zambrano, Barrancabermeja, Bucaramanga, California, Charta, Cimiti, El Carmen, El Playón, La Belleza, Landázuri, Piedecuesta, Matanza, Puerto Wilches, Rionegro, Sabana de Torres, San Miguel, San Vicente del Chucurí, Simacota, Sucre, Surata, Zapatoca, Arboleda, Pamplona, Aprego, Tibú, Teorama, San Calixto, Salazar, Ocaña, La Playa, Hacari, El Tarra, El Carmen, Convención, Cachira, Burcasia, Cúcuta, Cucutilla, El Zulia, Herran, Salazar.
61	Fundación Hogar Jesús de Nazareth	200 people with a war disability	600 relatives of assisted victims	Santander	The 87 municipalities in the department
Total		1,197	2,570	16 Departments	379 Municipalities

1.4 Support for other Government Agencies

Counterpart: Office of the Governor of Santander
 Project: Constructing Peace in Santander
 Code: PG3-049
 Status: Ongoing

The mission of the Governor's Office in Santander is to oversee, plan and promote economic, social and environmental development, in addition to serving as a coordinator and intermediary between the national government and the various municipalities in the department, as well as supporting and supplementing efforts at the local level.

The project has two components:

- a) Making peace a subject in the school curriculum, to teach students about conflict management by generating a different model than what they are exposed to daily. The component will focus on children between 6 and 18 years of age. In addition, a school for parents will be established to involve them in the process being developed by their children.
- b) A nutrition Program for public school children between 5 and 14 years of age to supply 50% of their nutritional needs.



Beneficiaries (Floridablanca)

The project suffered a number of delays during the quarter because of the change in governor and departmental assembly representatives. The fact that the Assembly and the Governor's Office were slow to complete the procedures required to expand the budget to include the funds earmarked for the project in 2003, and was a major setback that made it impossible to carry out activities. However, in spite of having to operate without funds, the coordinating team did manage to develop some action with respect to peace as a subject in school and nutrition.

As part of the component to make peace a subject in the school, the project was presented to the new mayors and the first ladies of the 21 participating municipalities. Instruments to be used to monitor and evaluate the activities outlined in the letters of commitment signed by each municipality were designed and presented. Eight training workshops were held for 487 teachers from the municipalities of Matanza, San Gil, Ocamonte, Lebrija, Chipatá, Florián, Barbosa and Puente Nacional.

With respect to the nutrition component, 53 teachers from Lebrija, Matanza, Ocamonte and San Gil were trained in educational strategies on hygiene and nutrition, which they will pass on to children and parents. The training workshops for San Vicente, Girón, Floridablanca, Piedecuesta, Zapatoca and Florián, which were scheduled for the first quarter of the year, had to be postponed until April and May.

This was due to the aforementioned delay in adding funds to the budget.

The component to make peace a subject in school could become a strategy to link the various plans and Programs designed by local governments to foster development and peaceful coexistence, provided local authorities are able to envision genuine local policies for peace.

2. Coexistence Centers

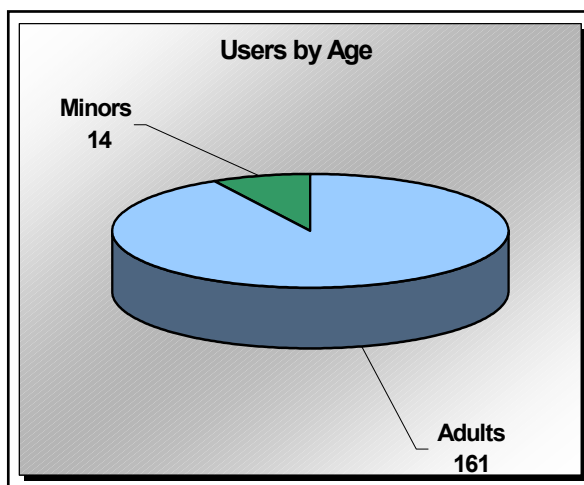
2.1 Barrancabermeja – Santander

During the last three months, activities among different offices offered services to 975 users as such:

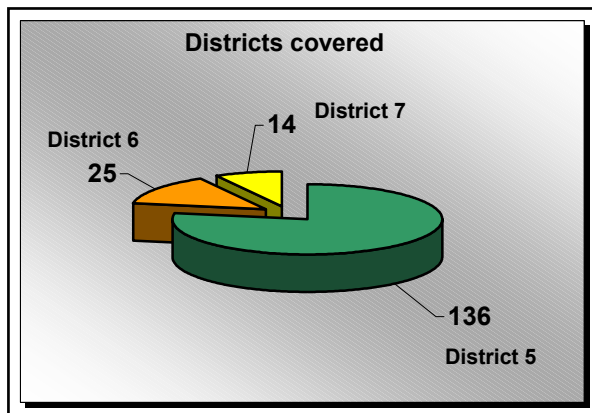
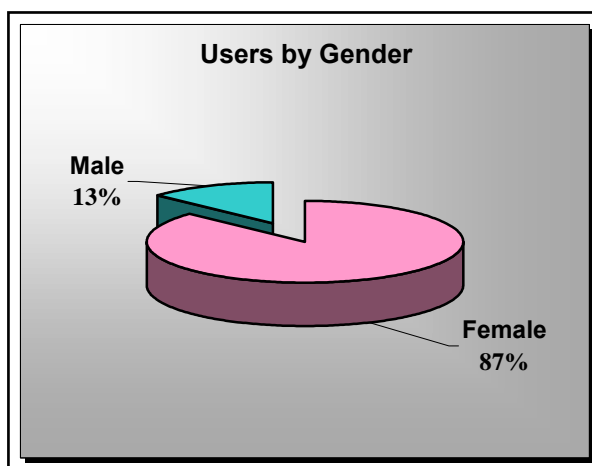
Family Conflict Resolution Center

The Family Conflict Resolution center has assisted 175 cases in districts 5, 6, and 7, between January and March 15th of this year, as such:

Month	Total cases assisted
January	53
February	77
March	42
Total	175



Case Name or Reason for Consultation	Total
Settlement hearings for setting or reviewing child support for individuals entitled to request assistance of this type.	59
Legal aid / advice on family law	24
Procedures for reporting domestic violence	19
Hearings to rule on parental visitations rights	18
Settlement hearings to assign provisional custody and care for children.	16
Settlement hearings on separation of marital property in divorce cases	13
Settlement hearings to declare the existence of common law marriages	11
Settlement hearings on suspension of common law marriages	11
Filing criminal action against minors	4
Total	175

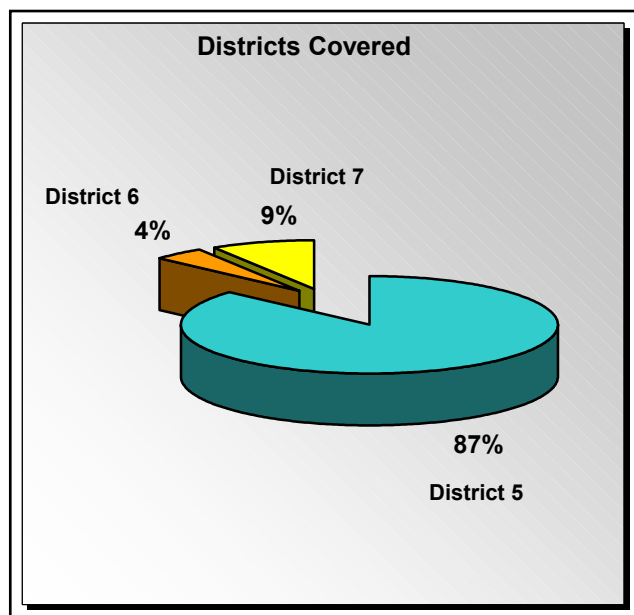
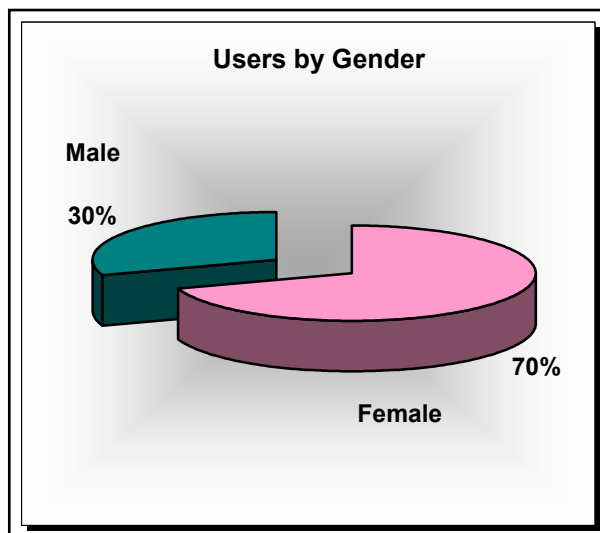
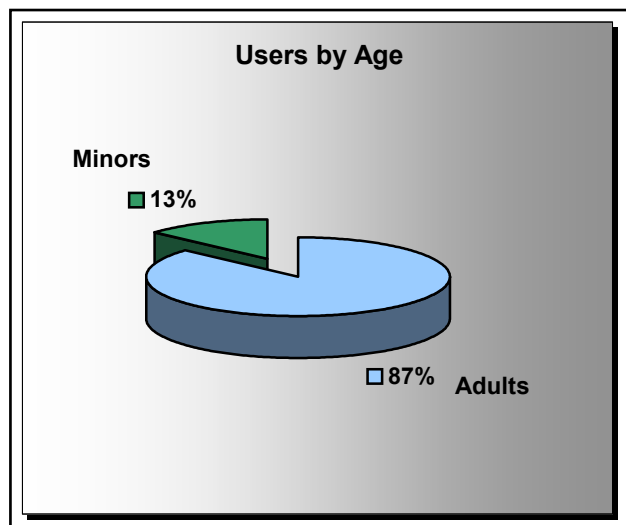


Social Work Consultancy

112 social work cases have been assisted as such:

Month	Total Cases Assisted
January	50
February	11
March	51
Total	112

Case Name or Reason for Consultation	Total
Family violence	41
Marital conflicts	23
Social worker visits	17
Family problems	16
Child abuse or abandonment	10
Consultancies	3
Behavioral problems	2
Total	112

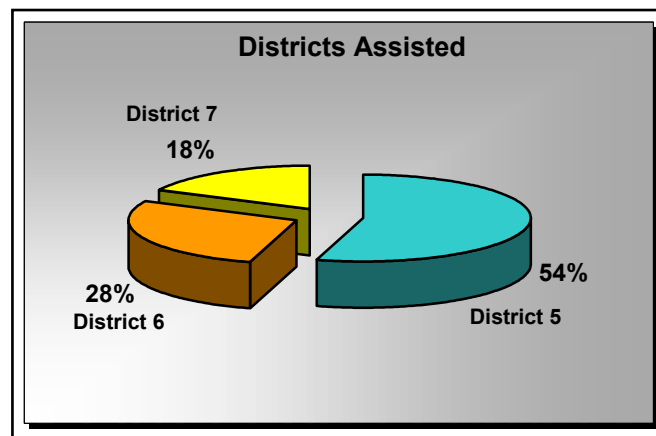
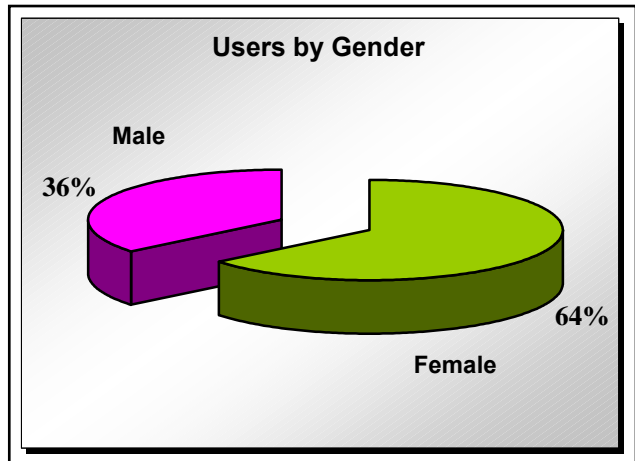
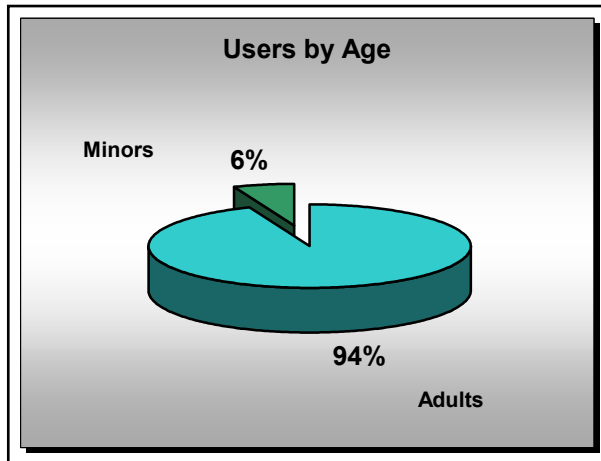


Psychological Consultations

112 psychology cases were assisted:

Month	Total Cases Assisted
January	67
February	4
March	41
Total	112

Case Name or Reason for Consultation	Total
Domestic violence	22
Marital conflicts	13
Individual psychotherapy for adults	13
Child abuse	8
Family conflicts	7
Consultations for adolescents	7
Sexual abuse and/or sexual intercourse involving a minor	6
General consultancy	6
Psychological evaluations	6
Behavioral problems	4
Individual psychological assistance for adults	3
Adolescent drug addiction	3
Alcoholism	2
Child support (referral to Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia (UCC) legal aid)	2
Boys behavioral problems	2
Psychotherapy support for mothers	2
Personal assault and battery (referral to the police)	1
Legal aid (Referral to Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia (UCC) legal aid)	1
Adolescent psychological consultations	1
Recurring depression	1
Mental derangement	1
Mental Insanity	1
Total	112



Police Precinct

The Police Precinct assisted 350 cases, as such:

Cases	#
Complaints	
Verbal and physical assault and battery	68
Non payment of debts	28
Threats	15
Real state repossession requests	13
Slander/defamation	8
Property ownership disruptions	8
Breach of contracts	6
Street fights	3
Total	149

Others	#
Settlement agreements	27
Receipt agreements	2
Non settlement agreements	4
Certificates	4
Commitments	4
Criminal complaints	11
Attachment proceedings	34
Files received	3
On site inspection	2
Cattle branding	17
Loss of identification documents	23
Moving permits	2
Proceedings received	2
Requests for child support/alimony	66
Total	201

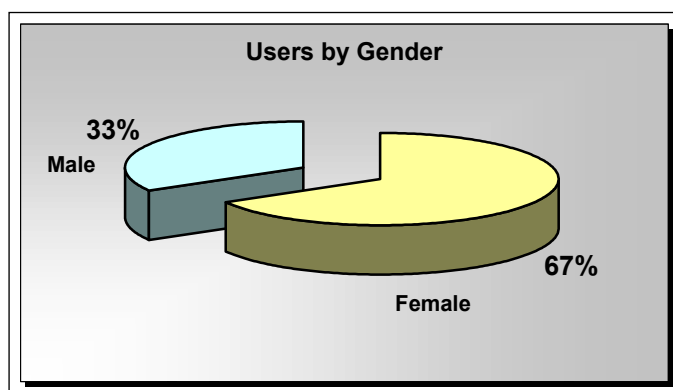
Legal Aid

The legal aid office assisted 115 cases, as such:

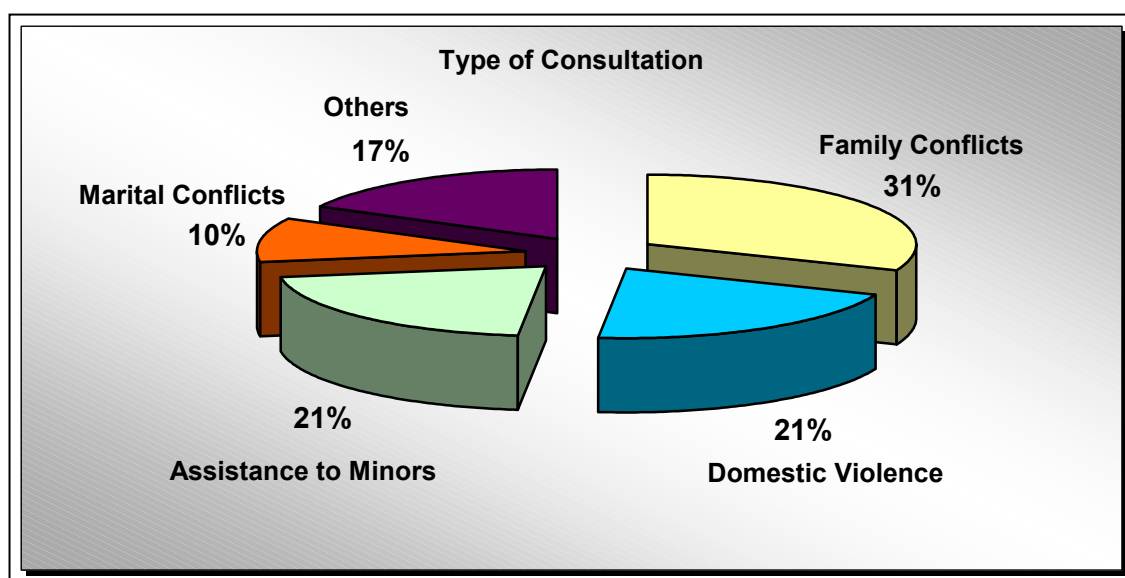
Type of Consultation	#
Request (petition) for child support / alimony	31
Executive order/mandatory judicial order	19
Settlement hearings	14
Advice on family law	12
Right to petition	7
Advice on civil law	5
Delayed rent collection	4
Dissolution of common law marriages	4
Advice on criminal law	3
Advice on labor law	3
Reduction in child support / Alimony	2
Questioning	2
Severance pay	2
Inheritance	2
Increase in child support / alimony	1
Divorce	1
Child support / alimony exemption	1
Contract termination	1
Property settlement	1
Total	115

Psychological Consultation

During the last week of January and February 2004, 61% of the population assisted belonged to District 5, 27% to District 6, and 12% to District 7.



The graphic shows that 67% of users of the psychological service during this period, were women and 33% were men.



The graphic shows that 31% of the user population of the clinical psychology service during this period, mostly consulted due to family conflicts; 21% for domestic violence and child abuse; 10% for marital conflicts and 17% for other reasons such as displacement, mood swings, psychotic episodes and child abuse.

Activities of the Education and Recreation Center Ludoteca Municipal "La Tora"

Month	Activity	Results
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of <i>ludotecaria</i> (educational / recreational center staff) assignments. <i>Ludoteca</i> assistance in loitering programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 225 assisted children. Assignment of 2 ludotecarios and 1 pending assignment.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National training for <i>ludotecarios</i> in designing a three year Operational Plan for Bogotá 2004. Design work plan for 2004. Resource Management and technical assistance in Bogotá with: <i>Corporación Día del Niño (CDN)</i>; <i>Embajada de Suiza</i>, <i>Coldeportes</i>, <i>Funlibre</i>, <i>Oficina Nacional de Estupeficientes</i>, <i>Asociación Colombiana de Cooperación Internacional (ACCI)</i>. <i>Ludoteca</i> assistance for loitering programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ludotecaria</i> Assignment. Swiss Embassy Agreement. Action Plan 2004-2006. Municipal Recreation Plan. Steps for assets assignment. Support from <i>Coldeportes</i> to the <i>Plan de la Niñez</i>. Training in design of international projects.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation and approval of the 2004 workplan Opening the <i>Ludoteca</i>. Project creation (aims: Art Education/ games, toys and oral tradition). Loitering activities in the Community Council, health brigade in the Llanito district. Creation of the Plan de la Niñez and Recreation project 2004-2006. Establish support committee for the <i>Día del Niño</i> celebration (in April). Focus on <i>Ludoteca</i> in programs pertaining to the operational plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plan 2004-2006. Viability of including the childhood plan and recreation in the development plan. Assistance to 250 children in loitering. Assistance to 168 children.

2.2 San Vicente del Cagúan - Caquetá

Programs operating: Family Center (*Comisaría de Familia*), library, community development office, Culture and Tourism Institute, Municipal Institute for Sports and Recreation (IMDER), Office of the First Lady of the Municipality, *Ludoteca*, *Personería Municipal*, *Defensoría Comunitaria*, *Programas and Especiales Familias en Acción*.

Office	#
Family Center	100
Community development office	40
Familias En Acción	60
Municipal Institute for Sports and Recreation	27
Personería	45
Defensoria Comunitaria	30
First Lady's Office	20
Library	200
Ludoteca	1516
Coordination	250
Total	2,288

During this quarter, the library did not operate because the person in charge was transferred. A new staff member will initiate activities during the first week of April.

2.3 San Gil - Santander

Programs operating: Family Center (*Comisaría de Familia*) Police Precint, psychosocial assistance, legal aid, *Personería*, Library, Community Action Board, Women's Office, Youth's Office, Conciliadores en Equidad, *Ludoteca*, and *Comisaría de Familia*.

Office	#
Family Center	91
Police Precint	403
psychosocial assistance	65
Personería	100
Youth's Office	220
Women's Office	144
Library	1620
Ludoteca	1600
Conciliadores en Equidad	200
Community Action Board	800
Total	5,243

Achievements

- Youngsters play in a nonviolent orderly fashion. At first they arrived at the *ludoteca* with an aggressive behavior, they hit each other with their toys in a violent way. They now have a more peaceful attitude with the training they have received.
- Parents have learned to play with their children, they enjoy themselves, and they see the importance of playing in anyone's daily lives. At first, the parents understood the *ludoteca*, game-room and education center, as a free daycare center, however it restricted their attendance, to half an hour if the child came unaccompanied, but unlimited if they were with his/her parents.
- The *ludoteca* and family mediation programs coordinate their activities towards promoting the use of the Peaceful Coexistence Centers in the community of San Gil. When adults come to resolve their family conflicts, the children go to the *ludoteca*. There, they receive therapy through different games, where their confidence is boosted and they become less frightened. In this way many of their doubts are resolved, hence creating a better relationship with their parents and within themselves.

2.4 Aguachica - Cesar

The center was handed over on March 27. Present at the event were the representatives of the organizations involved in the project such as the Ministry of Interior and Justice, the High Commission for Peace Office, USAID, OIM, and the coordinators for the centers in San Gil and Barrancabermeja, the Mayor, church representatives and the law enforcement offices of the region.

Programs operating: Family Center (*Comisaría de Familia*), Police Precint, library, psychological and social development assistance, Municipal Institute for Sports, Recreation and Culture (IMDREC), Office of First Lady of the Municipality, and *Ludoteca*.

Office	#
First Lady's Office	205
Municipal Institute for Sports, Recreation and Culture	700
Psychological and social development assistance	434
Family Center	589
Police Precint	705
Ludoteca	1,000
Library	2,148
Auditorium	801
Total	6,582

Achievements

- The library has become a space for children who have learned to use their free time in reading, and for complimenting their school homework. The library has serviced 2,148 beneficiaries, that is 32.63%, of the total persons who attended the Center, becoming the most used service.
- The Center is mostly used youngsters between the ages of 7 and 16, and the majority are female. School teachers also attend the library.

2.5 Magangué - Bolívar

All civic work contracts were finalized in the month of January. Following that, improvements were made in the communication and data network, as well as other corrections to minor details. Improvements to the Centers' green zones, security and sanitation were coordinated with the municipal Mayors' office.

On February 25, the Peaceful Coexistence Center was officially handed over to the municipality's administration. On this day we established that due to the high temperatures and relative humidity, a ventilation system needed to be considered in order to optimize the offices work environment, the library and the auditorium. Towards the end of the quarter an agreement was reached with the Mayors' office to install air conditioning in those areas above mentioned by April, and to initiate preparations for the projects' inauguration.

2.6 Cantagallo - Sur de Bolívar

During the months of January and February serious environmental problems emerged, resulting from an intense summer and low water levels of the Magdalena River. This unexpected situation caused a rationing of water in the entire municipality, as well as the reduction of river transport and the cancellation of materials delivered to the municipality of Puerto Wilches.

The construction of the Peaceful Coexistence Center was directly impeded by the lack of water, in that almost all activities depend on it. To ameliorate the situation, a truck and water pump were hired to supply water directly from the aqueduct storage tank.

Toward the end of the quarter, the impasse was partially resolved. IOM estimates the work to be finalized in the second week of April, and to inaugurate the Center at the end of May, after a training in peaceful coexistence is jointly held with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and a baseline have been determined regarding the coexistence and justice status. With regard to coexistence, citizenry criteria; governance, community organization will be diagnosed and with regard to justice, institutional supply for daily conflict resolution, domestic violence and response capacity will be assessed.

The *Ludoteca* program was initiated this quarter with a diagnostic by the contractor and a first training session was Program for the week of April 19 thru 23, 2004.

2.7 Leticia - Amazonas

The structural work was completed and the Center is to be inaugurated with a celebration in the month of May, after a training session in peaceful coexistence is jointly held with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and a baseline have been established, regarding the coexistence and justice status. With regard to coexistence, citizenry criteria; governance, community organization will be diagnosed and with regard to justice, institutional supply for daily conflict resolution, domestic violence and response capacity will be assessed.

2.8 Ocaña - Norte de Santander

IOM visited this municipality on March 15. The draft architectural project for the Center was presented to the new administration and the offices that will operate there were defined.

By the closing of this quarter, final adjustments to the design were being made according to the recommendations and modifications approved during IOM's field visit. These refer to the number of offices and staff in each one of them. Furthermore, commitments to be assumed by the municipality during the construction process of the center were reiterated.

The bidding process is expected to begin during the third week of April, after the approval of the draft project by the municipality and the Ministry of Interior and Justice.

2.9 Sonsón - Antioquia

Last March IOM visited this municipality. The draft architectural project for the Center was presented to the new municipal administration and the offices that will operate there were defined.

By the closing of this Quarter, design adjustments were being made according to the recommendations and modifications approved in our visit. These referred to the number of offices and employees designated to each one. Furthermore, the commitments to be undertaken by the municipality during the construction process of the center were reiterated.

The bidding process is expected to begin in the third week of April, after the draft project's approval by the municipality and the Ministry of the Interior and Justice.

3. Support for Civil Society Peace Initiatives

Implementing NGO:	VALLENPAZ
Project:	Second phase of the project strengthening the social organization for peace and coexistence in conflict areas.
Code:	PG3-001A
Stage:	Completed

The objective of the development project for VALLENPAZ was to mobilize the community around common interests that could assist in fomenting peace and strengthening the productive associations of those communities affected by the armed conflict, in the hope of preventing violence and displacement by improving life quality and the sense of belonging in the community in the regions of Buenos Aires (Cauca), Jamundí and the rural region of Cali, (Valle del Cauca).

Activities of this project were finalized in March 2004, attaining the following results in each of the four components set up in the project:

The social organizational component for the three regions, covered concerns relating to; community participation and integration, citizen participation mechanisms and mechanisms for positive self projection, a total of 274 training workshops were held, surpassing the goal by 35%. Under social organization themes, a total of 30 workshops were held regarding conflict resolution. In the unfolding of this component were also held 373 consultancies to social organizations in the three regions, surpassing the established goal by 24%. In the entrepreneurial organization component were conducted 217 training workshops exceeding the goal by 7%. The content of these workshops dealt with administration and registration of sales, costs and inventories, and the costs and balances of productive projects. As a result of the workshops persons and organizations trained were strengthened in management skills of the different productive projects implemented by each one of the families.



Mercampesino products

Along with the workshops, the Program also carried out 501 consultancies and coaching in the three regions, exceeding the goal by 65%. The consultancies supported the beneficiary families in analyzing marketing balances and assistance was provided to reduce production costs. In the food security component, the Program carried out 453 workshops and 5.775 technical assistances to families in the three regions, exceeding the goals by 75 and 52% respectively. With the activities developed in this module, the Program assisted families in the management of the food security gardens, fertilizers, insect control, and the management of pigs and poultry. The marketing component conducted 432 consultancies to families obtaining a 120% success and a total of 32 training sessions, where beneficiaries of the project had the opportunity of improving technical marketing skills and applying successful practices in marketing aspects of their organizations.

Additionally, the Program created three revolving funds (one per region) to be run by the community organizations participating in the project. In total, the revolving funds provided the support to implement agricultural productive projects to 1.012 families (338 families from Buenos Aires, 500 families from Jamundí and 174 families from rural Cali).

Relative to the implementation of the project, the Program concluded that the development of the project was excellent, taking into account that in all cases the Program surpassed the goals, VallenPaz organized the collaboration of entities such as the Chamber of Commerce of Cali, Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. (ISA) and the Coffee Growers Committee, (Comité de Cafeteros) of the department of Valle, to the project. The support that these entities provided, is reflected in the creation of Mercampesino, a space that permitted strengthening the marketing process. Also, and without increasing the total budget of the project, two other regions joined in the process of "Organizational Strengthening to Recuperate Peaceful Co-existence", those were Dagua and Palmira.

Implementing NGO:	Fundación Social
Project:	Strengthening of Departmental Peace Coounselorships, Fortalecimiento de las Consejerías de Paz Departamentales.
Code:	PG3-038
Stage:	Ongoing

The objective of the project is to contribute in defining the role and function of the regional and local peace commissioners, and to foment the coordination between national, regional and local governments and of the civil society in supporting the peace initiatives that the national government assumes. The Program also seek to convert the above mentioned officials in active participants of a political solution to the conflict from the regional level, in promoting conflict resolution, in protecting human rights and applying international humanitarian rights, also in supporting pillars to the national governments peace initiatives.

In order to comply with these objectives, jointly with the Universidad Central, a certificate course in "Conflict Resolution" will be offered to department and municipal Peace Advisers to participate.

During this quarter the Program initiated the course with the first two sessions running between the 27 and 28 of February, 2004. The Program anticipated an attendance of 20 peace advisors, nonetheless, 21 persons participated from 15 departments and 6 municipalities;. The peace advisories attending the two first sessions were: departmental advisors from the Amazonas, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caquetá, Cesar, Chocó, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima y Valle y las municipales de Cali, Bucaramanga Cartagena, Pasto, Bogotá y Barrancabermeja.

During the first two sessions of the course, the following themes were covered: national protection system for human rights, human rights national protection mechanisms, international criminal law and international penal court, alternative penal draft law , inter American protection system for human rights, Colombia and its inter-governmental and non governmental human rights organisms, development plans and human rights issues.

The Program have also continued updating the information of the web site. The documents utilized during the certificate course were included on the web site and electronic meetings have been initiated with the peace advisors who participated.

It is important to note that alongside the ongoing certificate sessions, the advisors have the opportunity to participate in a round table talk to exchange particular experiences to their regions and debate these issues relevant to the development of the activities of each department and municipality. The theme discussed at the round table held on February 27 dealt with humanitarian exchange. Results of this work encounter will be elaborated into a document that will represent a unified position of the 21 local peace commissioners.

Implementing NGO: Asociación Colombiana de Familiares de Miembros de la Fuerza Pública retenidos y liberados por grupos Guerrilleros. – ASFAMIPAZ.
 Project: Institutional Strengthening of ASFAMIPAZ.
 Code: PG3-039
 Stage: Ongoing

The Colombian Association of Family Members of the Armed Forces who have been Detained and Liberated by Guerilla Groups (Asfamipaz in Spanish), was legally registered on February 19, 1999. Asfamipaz is conformed by mothers, fathers and other family members of kidnapped police and soldiers who have been liberated and others who are still captive. Initially, Asfamipaz had 171 associates, in the last two years this number has increased to 352 members due to a rise in guerillas attacks on military bases and police facilities.

This project's objective is to sensitize and inform the Colombian population regarding kidnapped members of the armed forces of Colombia and the humanitarian agreement, and to facilitate the access to education of some youngsters that were kidnapped by illegal armed players.

During this quarter, the radio broadcast campaign continued, as well as television commercials that seek to raise awareness among the population, facing the humanitarian exchange, as an option in the armed conflict.



Encounter of families

The radio campaign was broadcastes from local stations in Cali, Pasto and Pitalito and at the national level in the program Voces del Secuestro de Caracol. A total of 230 spots were broadcasted in the radio campaign. Regarding the television commercials, an agreement to support the transmission of the commercials twice a week on the regional channel Telepacífico was reached with the Governor of El Valle, Angelino Garzon. Based on the civic code designated to the commercials, transmissions have been continued on Channel 1, Channel A and Señal Colombia. They have been aired a total of 53 times during the last quarter.

Regarding the scholarships fund, in February 2004 a new regulation was introduced that would include under age children of police and military who are being held captive. This change was motivated by the fact that not enough police and military were being liberated who wanted to renew their studies to fill the quota of students needed. The admission costs for the two months of tuition (February and March) were provided to support 8 children, and for a full semester of tuition to 6 freed members of the armed forces and soldiers.

Included in the community action activities, meetings with Mr. Michael Frhüling, High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights, and with Mr. Juan Pedro Schaerer, International Red Cross Director, were held in order for them to negotiate a humanitarian agreement with the National Government.

The forum on humanitarian agreements scheduled for February, 2004 was postponed until the first days of May, in order to include the participation of the former President Alfonso Lopez, who could only attend on that date.

The completion date for this project, originally scheduled for April 2004, has been prolonged to June 30 in order to conduct the forum in May and to assist the liberated police and military whose paid tuition covers the second semester of 2004.

Implementing NGO:	<i>Observatorio para la Paz</i> (Peace Observatory)
Project:	Pedagogía de Paz y Resolución de Conflictos. (Peace and Conflict Resolution Pedagogy)
Code:	PG3-042
Stage:	Completed

The objective of this project is to implement a peace curriculum, designed last year in the first phase of the project. The curriculum was piloted in the academia and community arenas. The aim was to instate the program as an academic and community formation, initially in Medellín and Bogotá.

In accordance with the *otrosi* (annex) signed with the *Observatorio para la Paz*, an additional sum was allotted for publishing the minutes of the college and community degree certificates. During this quarter, the document has been designed and edited and 1000 copies were printed.

Implementing NGO:	Corporación Desarrollo para la Paz del Piedemonte Oriental (CORDEPAZ)
Project:	Promotion of a Culture in Participation and Peace in the Department of Meta
Code:	PG3-048
Stage:	Ongoing

CORDEPAZ's objective is to strengthen the civic society and local governments on the bases that enable sustainable human development, by promoting participatory planning, with criteria such as equality, solidarity, transparency and social justice. In compliance with this, the project will generate public debates in three municipalities (Granada, Villavicencio y Puerto López), with a final outcome of presenting to the public and private entities of these municipalities, paper recommending the implementation of social programs and policies.

Furthermore, with the aim of promoting alternative conflict resolution solutions in this area of the country, in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce, ninth graders will be trained in equality mediation (mediación en equidad), and six Mediation Centers will be created in the schools of the municipalities of Acacias, Granada y Cumaral.



Beneficiaries (Acacias)

Round Table Discussion

During this quarter, meetings were held with the mayors of Granada, Puerto López and Villavicencio, in order to inform them of the project processes and goals reached during 2003. By the same token, meetings were held with the Higher School of Public Administration, (Escuela Superior de Administración Pública) and with the Colombian Agriculture Institute, (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario), entities involved in the discussion, to assure the continuity of their support.

In Villavicencio, 2 discussion tables were held during the quarter where the following subjects were addressed: public relations in the public and private sectors, employment policies at the local and regional levels, and on the Free Trade Area of the Americas, (Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas-ALCA), farmers economy in the productive chain, the incidence of armed conflict upon the dynamics of local development and community participation in socio economic and political issues.

As an unexpected result of the round table talks and by request of the entrepreneurial leaders, the first discussion group was held with 25 leaders participating, who addressed the implications of the actions taken by public and private directors in Villavicencio, taking it upon themselves to define concrete issues for discussion at the upcoming round table talks.

During March, we published the papers compiling the results of the discussion groups developed between July and December 2003, in the three municipalities. At the same time, the launching of these papers was held in Granada and Puerto Lopez. The launching in Villavicencio is scheduled for the third week of April.

School Mediation

Briefing meetings were held with the interns who worked alongside the process during the second semester of 2003 and the interns who will work during the first semester of 2004 in the three municipalities. After the briefing, the interns held meetings in each of the educational institutions, with deans, professors and students, to define subject areas and a schedule for 2004.

During the quarter, two school mediation sessions were held in Acacias, where 2 teachers and 30 eighth grade students participated. In these sessions, workshops were developed; one to address forgiveness and the other, assertiveness and types of young groups. In Granada, two workshops exploring "self-esteem" and "facing the conflict" were held with 36 students from the Luis Carlos Galán School.

Implementing NGO:	Shooting Cameras for Peace Foundation, (<i>Fundación Disparando Cámaras por la Paz</i>).
Project:	Strengthening Shooting Cameras for Peace Foundation and implementing a workshop
Code:	PG3-058
Stage:	Ongoing

The Foundation *Disparando Cámaras por la Paz* was created in the year 2002 to formalize the project initiated by the photographer Alex Fattal, who worked in a photography workshop with children from the neighborhood *El Progreso* (a homestead community in the Soacha sector). The foundation counts on the support of the NGO Aja Project, which funds, offers technical support and organizes international exhibitions.

The Foundation has as its mission to promote, create and support cultural activities that offer tools and opportunities to displaced children, or those in social risk situations, through photography and other cultural and artistic activities, so they can create an autonomous and creative life project.

During the quarter, the foundation continued developing three modules in the Heights of Cazucá with 45 children participating in El Progreso and Luis Carlos Galán neighborhoods. As part of the module "Mirror", 12 workshops were coordinated, in the module "The Place I inhabit" 25 workshops, and in the module "Sharing Experiences", 12 workshops were conducted.

Better levels of self-esteem and acknowledgement of their environment has evolved as a consequence of the workshops developed, thereby improving the tolerance within themselves and their families.

A photography workshop was planned for March in San Gil's Center for Peaceful Co-existence, but due to different activities Programmed at the center for this month, the workshop was postponed until April. 30 children of the region are expected to participate.

Among the financially sustainable activities of the foundation, a portfolio was presented to Dattis Communications including 11 projects to initiate a joint effort in securing financing. Similarly, Dattis published and placed the book "The Place I Inhabit" on sale in December 2003, and initiated the necessary paperwork to place the book on a stand at the Book Fair in Bogotá in April 2004.



Beneficiaries (Altos de Cazuca, Soacha)

Implementing NGO:	Colombian Confederation of Chambers of Commerce (<i>Confederación Colombiana de Cámaras de Comercio (Confecámaras)</i>)
Project:	Businesses for Peace (Empresas por la Paz)
Code:	PG3-060
Stage:	Ongoing

The Colombian Confederation of Chambers of Commerce (Confecámaras), is an independent institution formed in 1969, with the aim of providing mutual support and collective interests among 57 chambers of commerce in the country. Along the 32 years of its existence, Confecámaras has become the leader in entrepreneurial development stemming from the construction of alliances between the private and public sectors benefiting more efficient markets inside and out of Colombian territory.

The objective of the project is to assist in constructing sustainable peace scenarios, via the private sector, by developing social integration processes that promote entrepreneurship and peaceful solutions to daily conflicts. In order to reach this goal, four processes will be developed: i) training and community action in conflict resolution, centered around labor and community scenarios; ii) training in management skills for community businesses, with emphasis on the creation of productive chains; iii) formulation and selection of productive projects, where an initial seed money will be supplied for one project per region and; iv) implementation of the productive project with the involvement and backing of the entrepreneurs in the marketing of the productive chains.

During this quarter, the first training sessions for head of household mothers and for youngsters were conducted in Popayán, Palmira, and Pasto. The training workshops for the three cities were conducted during three days and they were divided in two modules of 12 hours per workshop. In the first training module, a workshop on conflict resolution was conducted, in the second module the subject of enterprising and management of community businesses was addressed.

56 persons attended the workshops in Popayán, 68 in Palmira, and 78 in Pasto. The Program expects an attendance of 150 persons per city, for this reason it is expected that after the Program presents the project to the community, by word of mouth, new people will convene to complete the attendance desired.

A point to highlight is that in Popayán, the six business people invited, attended the meeting, and accepted to support the process with head of household mothers and youth.

Alongside the workshops, in each city the team of consultants of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, put the participants to the test of applying the skills and attributes gained in order to select leaders amongst the group, that could lead the process and multiply the effect of the resource of conflict resolution and enterprising managerial skills.

Implementing NGO: Autonomous University of Bucaramanga (*Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga*)
 Project: SobreSaltos de los Olvidados
 Code: PG3-063
 Stage: Ongoing

The Autonomous University of Bucaramanga (UNAB in Spanish), founded in 1951, is a non-profit private entity dedicated to higher education covering the departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Arauca, Cesar y Bolívar. During its 52 years of existence, it has implemented an endless number of development projects in vulnerable populations.

The project *Sobre Saltos de los Olvidados*, seeks to recuperate the oral and musical history of the riverside municipalities of the Rio Magdalena, through a musical encounter and an ethnographic investigation into cultural oral traditions (music, legends, story telling) of the region. The main objective of this project is to show to society, just how at high a risk the minority cultures and the ethnic and traditional cultural history of Colombia is in.

A first stage of the project has already been conducted, that included a free concert in Bucaramanga. This counted with the participation of 11 musical groups. Musical encounters and workshops were also conducted during those days, where the community found the opportunity to share their experiences, knowledge and way of life.

During this quarter, the UNAB printed the book and a CD recording, The commitment was to print 1,500 copies of the book and 1,500 CD copies, but thanks to the Blume Editorial in Spain, 2,500 copies were printed of each resource.

Between the 27 and 29 of February, a pre-launching of the project *Los Olvidados*, was held at the UNAB book fair. A national launching will be held on April 23 at the International Book Fair in Bogotá.



Recording CD "Los Olvidados"

Implementing NGO:	Dusakawi
Project:	Indigenous Comprehensive Center (<i>Centro Integral Indígena</i>)
Code:	PG3-064
Stage:	Ongoing

Dusakawi is an indigenous organization, born from the coming together of indigenous communities in the department of Cesar. Its mission is to strengthen community projects in order to articulate the indigenous communities initiatives for town development, by promoting human rights, peaceful conflict resolution and coexistence.

The Dusakawi Project presents an innovative approach that parts from an interethnic coexistence, aiming at integrating traditional indigenous healing practices with western medicine, and thereby establishing spaces for cultural exchange, from where the Program expect to strengthen community initiatives in response to the armed conflict.

The project has four components:

- a) Train the community in subjects related to conflict resolution, family violence, and quality of health services and management of resources.
- b) The construction of the Center for Peaceful Coexistence for indigenous communities.
- c) The planting and upkeep of a botanical garden, where the natural products necessary for the preparation of traditional indigenous remedies will be obtained.
- d) Organizing cultural encounters where subjects of conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence, civil resistance and traditional indigenous medicine will be explored.

In finalizing the quarter, almost 80% of the Center has been completed, and its formal inauguration is to be made in May. There, 5 indigenous ethnicities of the Sierra Nevada and the Serranía del Perijá will be represented, as well as local and national institutions. It is important to note that the center is similar in style to the Kankuruas (houses) where the native communities live, and are made of the same material.

Similarly, the cultivation of medicinal plants such as lemon grass, lengua vaca, tea, thyme, saltwort, aloe, basil, yanten, altamiza, has begun.

Two cultural encounters have been conducted with the participation of the Kankuama and Yukpas, who have been able to share their cultural experiences as well as their resistance to the armed conflict. As a result of the encounters a video will be produced, to be handed to all the institutions that address native issues.

Implementing NGO:	National Network for Citizen Peace Initiatives against the war (<i>Red Nacional de Iniciativas Ciudadanas por la Paz y Contra la Guerra</i>)
Project:	Redepaz's 10 Year Celebration
Code:	PG3-067
Stage:	Ongoing

The Red Nacional de Iniciativas Ciudadanas por la Paz y Contra la Guerra (Redepaz) is a nonprofit entity founded in 1993, as part of a citizen initiative whose mission is to contribute to the enforcement of Article 22 of the Constitution of Colombia, that establishes that "peace is a given right and responsibility that must be complied with."

In March, Redepaz celebrated its 10 year anniversary, with the participation of 400 people who work for peace in the entire country. Special attention was given to the leaders who supported the processes in Mogotes, Tarso and Micoahumado and the departmental assemblies' constituents of Antioquia, Tolima, Nariño y Huila.

The objective of the encounter was to disseminate the peace actions undertaken by the civic society, which have accomplished important goals, in the hopes of replicating these successful experiences in other regions of the country affected by the high incidences of violence.

The three-day event, from March 19 to 21, included round table talks addressing issues related to women, children and infants.

Implementing NGO:	Foundation Ideas for Peace (<i>Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i>)
Project:	International Seminar on the Alternative Sentencing Bill (<i>ley de alternatividad penal</i>)
Code:	PG3-068
Stage:	Ongoing

The Foundation *Ideas Para la Paz* (FIP) is a think tank center that seeks to contribute in a significant manner to achieving a just and long lasting well being, and to bringing together all Colombians around a common project for the country.

The FIP has ample experience in conducting international seminars to address opportune issues that affect the development of eventual peace processes. In the alternative penal code framework, the Foundation wishes to offer the Government better tools to elaborate the before mentioned draft law. Specifically, concrete proposals will be presented dealing to justice issues, truth and reparation. By the same token, legal aspects referring to the peace dialogues will be clarified, and work towards reaching a general consensus regarding the alternative penal code.

The seminar on the on the Alternative Sentencing Bill is of vital importance at these moments, as it presents solid elements to those who will elaborate the ruling. The lack of arguments, the knowledge of the actual scope of such a law and other experiences, can lead the Constitutional Court to, for example, declare the law unconstitutional and may claim the mobilization of more than 5000 paramilitaries, to have no legal footing. Furthermore, there is the risk that the law may not agree with international legislation and generating a lack of credibility in itself. Nonetheless, the mayor motivation behind forging ahead with the seminar, is to assure the bases for the law, to create a framework for the peace process, in such a way to create the legal environment to demobilize the other armed groups.

Subjects to be addressed in the seminar:

- How to layout the theoretical arguments regarding justice, truth and reparation into a draft law.
- Types of criminal offenses included in the law.
- Relevance and applicability of reparation righteousness in the cases of massive human rights violations.
- Design of procedures to draft the requirements of said law.
- How to find equilibrium among the mechanisms of the law and the capability of the State to enforce them.
- Problems regarding proofs and evidence in the broader scope of the international experience.

*Geographic coverage, direct and indirect beneficiaries
Support to Civil Society Initiatives*

Code	Implemented By	Beneficiaries		Geographic Coverage	
		Direct	Indirect	Departments	Municipalities
38	Fundación Social	30 departmental and municipal Peace Commissioners	450 members of interest groups	Cundinamarca	Bogotá
39	ASFAMIPAZ	352 members of Asfamipaz	1,760 relatives	Cundinamarca	Bogotá
42	Observatorio para la Paz	260 students and community leaders	1,000 family members of the leaders that benefit from the training	Antioquia, Cundinamarca	Medellín and Bogotá
48	CORDEPAZ	60 students trained in conflict resolution & 90 people attending town meetings	3,500 community members	Meta	Villavicencio, Acacías, Cumaral, Puerto López and Granada
58	Disparando Cámaras por la Paz	160 Children	640 parents	Cundinamarca, Caquetá, Santander and Cesar	Aguachica, San Vicente del Caguán, Barrancabermeja, San Gil, Soacha
60	CONFECÁMARAS	290 youth	180 community mothers	Cundinamarca, Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca	Facatativa, Pasto, Popayán and Palmira
64	Dusakawi	500 indigenous partners from Dusakawi	3,000 indigenous living in the Sierra Nevada and Serranía del Perijá	Cesar	Valledupar
66	REDEPAZ	400 persons members of the organization	2,000 invited to different events	Cundinamarca	Bogotá
68	Ideas para la Paz	60 persons form the High Commission and Ministerial Offices	130 persons representing the nations house of representatives and the Senate	Cundinamarca	Bogotá
Total		7.462	25.530	10	20

V. LIFE STORIES

1. Support for the Colombian Government

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

1.1.1 Contest to design an image for peaceful coexistence

Euder Ortégón Capera won third place in the group category of the contest. He did not know he had won, since he lived in an area, which was two days away by a foot on the main road to San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá). Eight days before the awarding of prizes in Bogotá, they enlisted the help of the mayor's office and the community radio station in order to inform him of the news. Maybe somebody that knew him could get in touch. Nonetheless, this was not enough and Euder never was informed this way, but rather by chance when he visited the municipally five days before the awarding. He was very happy and did not doubt to accept traveling to Bogotá the next day, of course, wearing the same clothes he had worn to town. Thus he was on a plane the next day, this being his first time on a plane and his first visit to Bogotá. He left with the satisfaction of having won in many aspects: the recognition of his work, to have visited the country's capital, the Presidential palace, the High Commissioner for Peace, all of them very important to him, his municipality and his school, even though he was not able to express his sentiments about it.

1.1.2 Radio: A Place to make the Difference

Ten years ago the life of this thirty year old man made a 180° turn. After being the administrator of a hardware company for over seven years he decided to study food engineering at the University of Cartagena, and, at the same time to take culture as a possibility of development for the communities of Montes de Maria.

"Ray", as he is called by his friends has lived a great part of his life in Carmen de Bolívar and, as he says: "coming from the plains gives us an advantage over other people from the plains, thanks in part to our proximity and communication with the Magdalena river and being at the foothills of Montes de Maria. Amidst the speed of his word and the fluidity of his thoughts, Ray remembers that since his youth social matters have been a passion whit him. Trough his visits to social clubs, participation in campaigns and programs in benefit of those in need, he recognized the importance that culture plays in the social process and the possibility of starting there towards a socio-cultural development.

It is thus, that with a group of friends, accomplices and dreamer's the house of culture of El Carmen de Bolivar came into being; a project that has generated an uncountable number of personal as well as communal satisfactions and that has permitted the creation of a communication center in the belief that communication is a prime factor for human existence and the strategy to achieve common purposes.

At present, this man from the plains coordinates a network that works with children and youths that want through art and communication to dream of other life options and to reduce the violence within the family and the citizenry experienced in the region, permitting an encounter between generations to achieve actual spaces of peaceful coexistence.

In Magangué this culture activist develops the project "radio a place to make a difference" with which he has succeeded in integrating various regions around the subject. Amongst those public institutions and social organizations grouped in a local committee for the development and presentation or proposals along these lines.

Ray assures that, in spite of the "various situations and social conflicts that have led us towards a social and economic maladjustment never experienced before". It is necessary to believe in the people and to strengthen the working spirit, happy and spontaneous that is a part of their character.

1.1.3 El Golombiao: The game of peace

Words from the project's representative in the municipality of Apartadó during the national level launching on March 24 2003:

My name is the Golombiao and my surname is the game of peace. My goal is to rescue the values, customs and equanimity amongst men and women.

I'm an instrument to help young people in solving conflicts in a peaceful way within the field and outside of it. I'm in Colombia and I visit every corner of the country to entertain in a healthy and honest way. I participate with my friends and family at the same time I interact with other people, and I feel at home.

We hope other social and religious groups will join me. Remember that respect towards women and men is a right we have to rescue. Peace is not a game, but you can make peace in a game. Welcome to the Golombiao for all. Thanks to the participants, consultants, helpers and players.

!Golombiao is life, football, integration... it is the game of peace!

1.1.4 Training of promoters of peaceful coexistence

"I arrived with great sadness to this training, to be truthful, I came to avoid being at home watching my daughter immersed in sadness because of some thing that happened to her this week. Nevertheless, this training has been the most beautiful gift that could have been given to me and I shall in turn pass it on to my daughter; thank you". From a participant, locality of Usme, Bogotá.

"If we all recognize that we are human beings and we can laugh as well as cry, but that no matter the moment's feelings any crisis or conflict is an opportunity for improvement and that there is always a peaceful solution, Colombia would be different thanks to open our eyes to this reality" Teacher, San José.

"I realized today that as a community mother I have the responsibility to plant in my children the seeds of tolerance and peaceful coexistence. Thanks for this marvelous training." Community mother, ICBF Duitama, Cundinamarca.

1.2 Office of the Vice President of Colombia

1.2.1 Seed of Hope by CIREC

Carlos Julio is a native of the department of Cauca who became paraplegic from the violence. From that moment on, his life changed dramatically after a month and a half at the hospital, and after receiving physical and psychological therapies he returned home to realize that he was alone; his brothers and sisters worked and there was no time for him during the day. That situation depressed him to the point of making him cry every day and when he left his house did not want to return to shut himself in.

One time, when he went to medical control, Carlos Julio was sent to the rehabilitation center in Soacha. There he found a group of doctors that through physical and psychological therapies shown that his life, by reason of having suffered a disability was not finished and that it was up to him to go ahead and redo it.

It was thus that from 1998, he returned to Santander de Quilichao and started work on his rehabilitation and to help other people who, like him, had to move by means of a wheel chair. In 2002, thank to his work and energy he abandoned the wheelchair and started moving with the help of crutches. Then, he was elected by the municipality of Santander de Quilichao to be trained as a popular researcher on disabilities and to continue his work in support of the municipality's community of disabled citizens.

For this reason in the year 2003, the Seeds of Hope Project carried out by CIREC came into being with the technical advice of OIM and the financial help of USAID, Carlos Julio was chosen as one of the leaders of the project in Santander de Quilichao. In eight months, this group has succeeded in disclosing the subject of disability in this municipality. As a result of such a process the Project Seeds of Hope together with other disabled persons formed and association which has received the support of the municipal administration through the donation of a house where the foundation works out of.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

1. Support for the Colombian Government

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

Selection of the Municipalities that will participate in self-determination projects depends on the national government's guidelines and the country's political context. Currently, it is not possible to determine which municipalities will benefit from the self-determination projects throughout the year. Selection is directly tied to the national Government's interests in the zones of collective demobilization, and they depend on the peace agreements with the self-defense groups.

Inter-institutional communication generates efficient administrative procedures. Sharing administrative procedures with partner organizations from the national Government's, particularly the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, fosters a better understanding of the timing and procedures of each institution. This improves institutional coordination, and it has also strengthened the Program's internal organization.

1.2 Vice Presidency of the Republic

Unifying criteria within the Antipersonnel Mines Observatory allows a more coordinated development of the project. Within the support actions against antipersonnel mines, it has been important to develop synergies among the stakeholders, for the information processes, training, awareness raising and assistance to victims. This allows a better coordination under clear guidelines in tune with international standards; unifies concepts and deters community dispersion.

In order to guarantee sustainability of the projects headed by the central Government as well as their success, it is necessary to ensure the participation of local governments and decentralized bodies. In order to attain the expected results in the development of the initiatives from the central level, it is necessary to include stakeholders at the local level (government and civil society) for them to take ownership of the processes started, and to assure its continuity.

2. Support for Civil Society Peace Initiatives

Group cohesion reflects collective interests, which helps community petitions to be taken seriously. Considering the conditions set from the Colombian armed conflict, supporting and aiding communities to become organized and to form associations, gives way for their interests to be heard and considered, since that voice represents an entire community.

Continuous monitoring and coaching along with synergies with the private sector, contribute to the success of an income-generating project for the victims of the violence. In this case it is necessary to: a) provide constant advising to beneficiaries on the part of the implementing NGO; and b) seek to enroll companies that will guarantee commercializing and inclusion of products into their productive chains.

VII. OUTSTANDING PROJECT

Implementing NGO: Corporación VallenPaz
 Project: Project for strengthening the social organization for peace and coexistence in conflict areas.

Corporación VallenPaz is an NGO created in 1999, whose main objective is to promote comprehensive development of the communities of Valle del Cauca and North Cauca affected by violence. VallenPaz seeks to fulfill this objective through projects that simultaneously strengthen social fabric and provide productive alternatives for the population.

In 2001, the project Strengthening Social Organization To Regain Peace and Coexistence started in the municipalities of Buenos Aires (Cauca), Jamundí and Pance (Valle) with support from USAID, IOM and the Fondo de Inversión para la Paz (FIP). In the first phase, 1,000 families were trained in topics such as: community development, formulating and managing projects, production techniques and environmental conservation. Likewise, we supported setting up three revolving funds (one in each community) in order to finance agricultural and livestock projects that would enable improving the quality of life for these families.

The second phase of the project was carried out in 2003 with the support from IOM and USAID. VallenPaz increased coverage of families in the municipalities considered within the initial phase, and extended it to other hamlets in rural Cali such as Felidia, Pichindé and La Virginia. This second phase benefited 1,262 new families, who received comprehensive monitoring through the development of three components: 1) training workshops and visits to strengthen the processes of social and entrepreneurial organization of communities; 2) advising in commercializing processes of agricultural products; 3) technical assistance to crops to fulfill buyers quality standards.



*Beneficiaries Countryside
 (Cali – Valle del Cauca)*

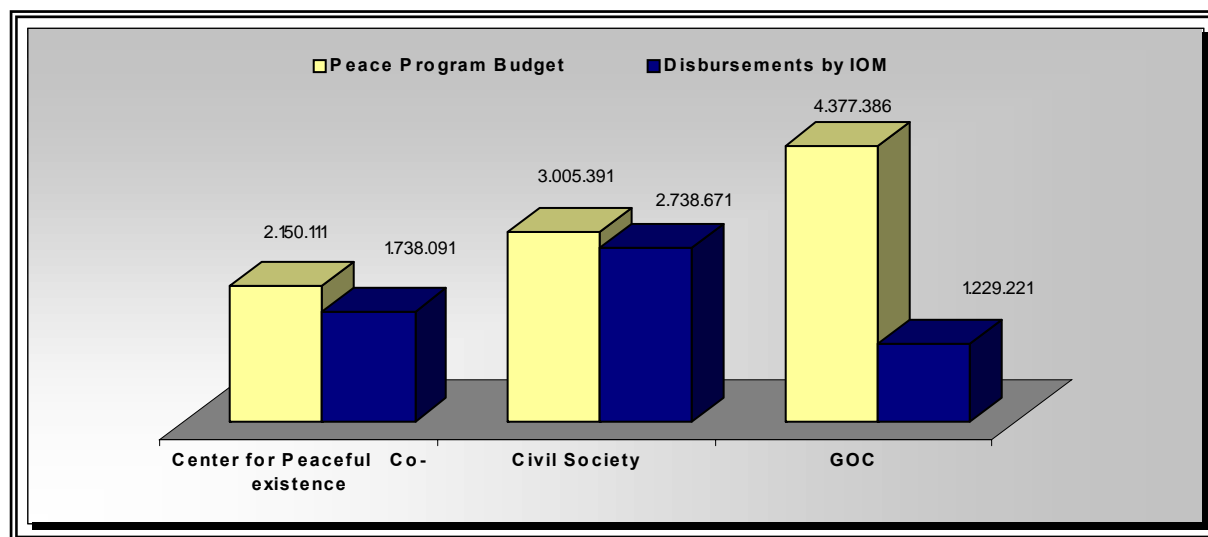
The results attained by the project have been so important that different organizations, like the Cali's Chamber of Commerce, *Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. (ISA)* and the Coffee Growers Committee of Valle joined the project, supported setting up *Mercampesino*, a space where Cali rural area farmers are marketing their organic agricultural products.

This initiative has also been well accepted by some City Halls like Jamundí and Buenos Aires, which, together with VallenPaz are working on setting up a farmer's market that would benefit families in Jamundí and Pance. Also, another that would benefit families in Buenos Aires and other Cauca municipalities like Caldono, Timbío, and Santander de Quilichao, whose participation in the project is under negotiation.

The development of the project has restored people's credibility in organizational processes, strengthening community organizations that work to benefit all families. These organizations have also helped the peasants to have better prices throughout the process of purchasing supplies and sales of agricultural products.

Another positive aspect of strengthening these organizations is that they have become less vulnerable to the activities of illegal armed groups as all the families are gathered in one zone and the organizations represent their interests.

VIII. FINANCIAL SUMMARY



The graphic shows the financial development of the program broken down by earmarked and disbursed funds.

From the total Program budget US\$12,125,179, 78,5% has been already earmarked (US\$9,556,639).

From this amount, 60% or US\$5,669,950 has been disbursed up until March 31/04.

1. Budget Implementation by Component

- In the GOC component, 35% of the total Program funds were earmarked and 28% of that sum has been disbursed. As we can see there is a low level of performance due to a slow start up of the self-determination program coming from the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, that is to say, the same reason of the former quarter. Nonetheless, the projects have been identified and five are being implemented. The Program has scheduled to disburse 15% by the month of April. With respect to the Advisory Office for Special Programs, the projects were approved in the last week of March and therefore the corresponding disbursements shall be made in April.
- In regards to the component for the Centers for Peaceful Coexistence, 17% of the total Program funds have been earmarked and 80% of this sum has been disbursed. The total sum of resources allotted will be disbursed by April when the nine centers already built will open.
- With respect to the civil society component, 25% of the program funds have been allotted, and a 91% of this amount has already been disbursed. This shows that the projects have been completed according to the schedules for activities and disbursements.

2. Budget Implementation by Departments

The table shows how the Program has supported more peace initiatives having national coverage. This is reflected in 15.34% disbursement during the quarter. Those programs relate to strengthening the Offices of the High Commissioner and the Presidential Advisory for Special Programs.

A 15.54% in the Department of Santander is a result of the construction of two Centers for Peaceful Coexistence, located in Barrancabermeja and San Gil. The department of Valle has a significant share (8.55%) for responding to the support of the civil society's initiatives in income generating projects (revolving funds).

Department	Disbursement	%
Amazonas	161,577	2.85%
Antioquia	373,555	6.5%
Arauca	19,310	0.34%
Atlántico	8,219	0.14%
Bolívar	451,803	7.97%
Boyacá	13,925	0.25%
Caldas	10,785	0.19%
Caquetá	338,756	5.97%
Casanare	5,485	0.10%
Cauca	401,292	7.08%
Cesar	389,724	6.87%
Córdoba	20,660	0.36%
Cundinamarca	562,885	9.93%
Chocó	83,405	1.47%
Guaviare	6,592	0.12%
Huila	33,342	0.59%
Guajira	31,386	0.55%
Magdalena	2,567	0.05%
Meta	96,164	1.70%
Nariño	39,657	0.70%
Norte de Santander	74,303	1.31%
Putumayo	31,384	0.55%
Quindío	33,530	0.59%
Risaralda	8,219	0.14%
Santander	881,311	15.54%
San Andres y Providencia	962	0.02%
Sucre	4,669	0.08%
Tolima	4,669	0.08%
Valle del Cauca	484,585	8.55%
Nacional	1,095,229	19.32%
Total	5,669,950	100.00%

IX. ACTION PLAN FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

1. Support for the Colombian Government

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- Initiate the construction of the road from Ortega to Cajibío (Cauca), together with the *Red de Solidaridad Social*.
- Name the members of the Boards for Community Action with which the projects in El Bagre in Antioquia; Simití (Bolívar), Nuevo Antioquia (Antioquia), are to be implemented, as well as the technical assistance for the relocation of families from Bojaya.
- Continue providing technical assistance in the subject of negotiation.

1.2 Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office

- Initiate the project on disability according to the agreement signed with the Rehabilitation Committee in Antioquia.
- Prepare a schedule and conduct monitoring of those projects being jointly implemented by the *Presidential Special Programs Advisory Office* and USAID.

2. Coexistence Centers

- Establish the baselines for all the Coexistence Centers.
- Begin training in peaceful coexistence in each of the centers.
- Conduct inaugurations of the Centers in Catagallo, and Magangué (Bolívar).
- Begin the bidding process for the construction of the centers in Sonsón (Antioquia) and Ocaña (Norte de Santander).

3. Support for Civil Society Peace Initiatives

- Support the Dusakawi organization for the establishment and implementation of programs to benefit the indigenous people.
- Prepare the donation minutes of the projects already finished, whose operators have complied with their obligations to the administrative department of OIM.

IX. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Financial Status Report.

Annex 2: Pedagogical Module for the peace school in Barrancabermeja- *Luis Carlos Galán* Institute.

Annex 3: Documents on round table discussions on participatory peace culture in the Meta.

Annex 4: Bulletin on Anti-personal Mines.

Annex 5: Video about Peaceful Coexistence.

Annex 6: Photography Memoirs of the Construction of the Coexistence Centers.

Annex 7: CD-Sobresaltos de los Olvidados.